The New-York Times.

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NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Letter from Judge Douglas on the Presidency.

The Administration and Mexico—Governor Walker and Mr. Buchanan—Coal Contracts for the Navy.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 23.

The Administration despairs of any change for the better in Mexico—at least for some time to come. Mr. Buchanan says he shall interfere in no way whatever, nor does he believe that Congress will do anything in the premises. Nothing has been heard from Mr. McLane lately. Troops will not be *landed* even at the solicitation of the Juarez Government, to protect American lives and property.

The report that Secretary Cass is preparing a paper on the subject of neutral rights, which has been submitted to the Cabinet for consideration, is entirely a fabrication. I have the best authority for saying that he has not written a word on the subject, nor does he contemplate at present anything of the kind.

Secretary Floyd continues in delicate health, and serious apprehensions are felt for the result. His family are anxious that he should retire from his present position. He has removed to the Soldiers' Home.

Judge Douglas left this afternoon for New-York, where he will spend several weeks.

Although Governor Walker dined with Mr. Buchanan on Saturday last, he declares the continuance of their previous political differences, and says that no one can ever justify or excuse the Lecompton outrage. Q.

[BY TELEGRAPH FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 23.

The friends of Judge Douglas here are in possession of the following letter, explaining his position on the subject of the Presidency, and, of which they have permitted a copy to be taken for publication:

WASHINGTON, June 22, 1859.

MY DEAR SIR: I have received your letter inquiring whether my friends are at liberty to present my name to the Charleston Convention for the Presidential nomination. Before the question can be finally determined, it will be necessary to understand distinctly upon what issues the canvass is to be conducted. If, as I have all faith they will, the Democratic Party shall determine in the Presidential election of 1860 to adhere to the principles embodied in the compromise measures of 1850, and ratified by the people in the Presidential election of 1852, and reaffirmed in the Kansas-Nebraska act of 1854, and incorporated into the Cincinnati Platform of 1856, as expounded by Mr. Buchanan in his letter accepting the nomination, and approved by the people—in that event my friends will be at liberty to present my name to the Convention if they see proper to do so. If, on the contrary, it shall become the policy of the Democratic Party—which I cannot anticipate—to repudiate those, their time-honored principles, on which we have achieved so many patriotic triumphs, and, in lieu of them the Convention shall interpolate into the creed of the party such new issues as the revival of the African Slave-trade, or a Congressional Slave Code for the Territories, or the doctrine that the Constitution of the United States either establishes or prohibits Slavery in the Territories beyond the powers of the people legally to control it as other property, it is due to candor to say that, in such an event, I could not accept the nomination if tendered to me. Trusting that this answer will be deemed sufficiently explicit,

I am, very respectfully, your friend,

(Signed) S. A. DOUGLAS.

To J. B. Dean, Esq., Dubuque, Iowa.

The opinion among gentlemen connected with the diplomatic corps is, that although the Governments of Europe not engaged in the present hostilities, are desirous of and hope for peace, the complications are so great that there is almost an impossibility of preventing a general war. In such an event, there is no doubt but that Russia will array herself with France.

S. CARWIN is the lowest bidder for supplying the Philadelphia Navy-yard with coal, under the advertisement of the Bureau of Navy-yards and docks. WILLIAM PERRY, of Boston, will supply the Gosport and Brooklyn Navy-yards and the Naval Asylum of Philadelphia, and PHINEHAS ALDEN the Boston Navy-yard. All the bids for supplying coal are unusually low—all of them are within 94 a ton, and some of them are as low as $3 14. These are the first lettings under the recent law requiring coal for naval purposes to be procured by contract, it having previously been purchased by coal agents.

The bids for some of the other Stores, advertised by the Bureau of Yards and Docks, exhibit the fact of artful calculations with a view of securing awards. As an instance, writing paper, at several mills only a mile, the purpose being aware there is comparatively but little of it used, while high prices are charged on other articles, the doing being to secure a lower aggregate bid than other competitors, who are not so well acquainted with this particular "trick of the trade," but which is not uncommon in offering for Governmental contracts.

From Boston.

RESULTS OF PLUMER—SOUTHERN STEAMSHIP LINE—GAS METER EXPLOSION.

BOSTON, Thursday, June 23.

A special messenger from Washington arrived in this city to-day, bringing a document from the National Executive postponing the execution of CYRUS W. PLUMER, the mutineer of the *Junior*, from Friday, June 24, to Friday, July 8.

Returns of the recent vote in Maine indicate that State aid to the Aroostook Railroad has been refused.

The sum of $175,000 has been subscribed by the merchants of this city for the purpose of establishing a Southern steamship line. A meeting will soon take place for the permanent organization of the company.

A large gas meter on Washington-street, belonging to the Cambridge Gas-Works, exploded last evening, breaking the leg of G. R. DABRACOTT, Esq., in two places, and badly cutting his shoulder and temple. JOHN CARRUTHS was knocked fifteen feet, and injured internally—probably fatally. DANIEL EATON had an arm broken.

The regatta on Charles River yesterday resulted as follows:

Wherries, two miles: *E. F. Clark*, 13 minutes, 52 seconds; *Thos. Doyle*, 14 minutes, 42 seconds.

Double sculls, two miles: *Novice*, 14 minutes, 31 seconds; *Aurora*, 14 minutes, 40 seconds.

Each of the winners received prizes of $50.

The third race was for six-oared boats, three miles, the *Harvard* winning the race in 19 minutes 11¾ seconds.

The *Leader*, of Brooklyn, N. Y., four-oared, came in in 20 minutes, 04½ seconds. The prize was $100. The *Leader* was beaten 1 minute, 1 second, computed time. The *Leader* returns to New-York on Friday.

New-Hampshire Legislature.

CONCORD, N. H., Thursday, June 23.

In the New-Hampshire House of Representatives to-day a stringent bill in relation to the rendition of alleged fugitive slaves was reported by the Judiciary Committee. The bill provides that any person who shall aid or abet in any rendition of a person claimed as a slave, shall be punished for the first offence by five years' imprisonment, and for the second by imprisonment for life. The bill passed its first stages by a vote of 134 to 101.

Convention of the National Dress Reform Association in Auburn.

AUBURN, Thursday, June 23.

The National Dress Reform Association convened here yesterday, and is still in session. The attendance is large, and numerous speakers of ability are present. The discussions have been exceedingly spirited and interesting, and thus far the Convention has been the most successful one the Society has ever held.

A Quick Passage.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, June 23.

A private dispatch from New-Orleans says the clipper Commerce, which sailed hence on the 11th inst., reached Havana on the 15th.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, June 22.

The steamship *Montgomery*, of Cromwell's line, arrived at the wharf yesterday afternoon. She experienced very strong head winds.

The United States Mail steamship *Florida* arrived at the wharf at 10 o'clock last night. All well.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA AND MEXICO.

Two and a Half Millions in Treasure on the Way to New-York.

Discovery of the Ruins of a Large City on the Isthmus.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, June 23.

The steamship *William H. Webb* arrived here to-day, from Minatitlan, bringing San Francisco dates to the 6th inst., and 10 passengers.

The steamship *Golden Age* left San Francisco on the 6th inst., with 1,500 passengers and $2,645,000 in treasure.

When the *Webb* left Minatitlan, a rumor was current there that the Church Party had taken Oajaca.

The Isthmus was healthy while the rivers were full, and the transit route in excellent order.

The ruins of a city have been discovered near Huatulco. They cover four miles, and embrace stone fortifications and bastions, extending to the sea. Curious and rich antiquities were found, including vases and silverings.

Mr. CHARLES MOUSEY, the Artist-Correspondent of *Harper's Weekly*, was drowned on the 13th, while bathing at Huatulco.

Advices from Mexico report Minister MCLANE sick at Vera Cruz. Gen. Cenos was at Jalapa, with 1,000 men, and it was rumored was about invading Tehuantepec by a mountain road to the cities of Tehuantepec and Juchitan.

The Patriotes had massacred a large party of Juchitecos.

From California we hear of a sudden advance in Navigation stock, quoted at 40 per cent.

General business was more active, and the accounts from the mines are flattering.

From Fraser's River gloomy accounts continued to be received.

Oregon dates are to the 26th ult. The first message of Governor WHITAKER reports the State generally prosperous.

Honolulu dates are to May 7. A tariff, increasing duties from five to ten per cent., had been adopted, to go into effect one year from its passage.

Congressional Nomination in Georgia.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, June 23.

The Hon. ALEXANDER C. WALKER, formerly a member of the State Legislature, has been nominated by the Democrats for Congress, to fill the place of Mr. STEPHENS.

The Welland Canal.

ST. CATHARINES, C. W., Thursday, June 23.

The break in the Welland Canal has been repaired, and boats will commence passing through at noon to-morrow.

VISIT OF GOV. MORGAN TO BUFFALO.

His Reception—Address of the Mayor and Response of the Governor, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, June 22, 1859.

To-day, His Excellency Governor MORGAN has been publicly received by the civic and military authorities of this city, and in a manner which must be gratifying to him. The day was most propitious, the sky which in the morning looked dark and lowering, by noon had cleared, and a cool breeze sprung up, which added immensely to the comfort of the military and other participants in the out-of-door ceremonies. A little after 4 P. M. the train put at the service of the Governor and suite by the New-York Central Railroad Company arrived at the Erie-street depot, where carriages were in waiting. The Governor, escorted by His Honor Mayor LOCKWOOD, entered one drawn by four white horses; others were filled with members of the Common Council and prominent citizens. Immediately on Governor MORGAN's appearance, an artillery salute was fired by a detachment of the Sixty-fourth Regiment.

The procession, composed of the Brigade, made up of the Sixty-fourth and Seventy-fourth Regiments, under the command of Brigadier-General SCHOCH, and the City authorities and citizens in carriages, then proceeded through Delaware, Chippewa and Main streets to the Mansion House, where His Excellency was formally welcomed to the City by His Honor Mayor LOCKWOOD, in the following terms:

GOVERNOR: In behalf of the Municipal Government and the citizens of Buffalo, I am instructed to bid you welcome to the city and its hospitalities.

This concourse of people, this array of our citizen soldiery, who honor you as their commanding chief, give you more eloquent assurance of respect than any language can express.

They come to greet Your Excellency, not as a partisan, but as the Chief Magistrate of the Empire State, of which they are proud to be citizens. Identified as you have been with the commercial interests of the Metropolis, and charged as you are with fostering the general welfare of the Commonwealth, they desire that you should become familiar with the condition of the second commercial city in the Union.

Though it is to be regretted that your visit should not have been at a time of greater business activity, I trust you will be pleased to inspect our harbor and our shipping, to see what facilities our commercial men have provided for the trans-shipment of freight from the Lake to the boats which navigate that channel of internal commerce, which has added millions to the wealth of the State, and made Buffalo what she is; to visit our public institutions, and, in short, to make a tour of observation through our city.

I will not detain you with further remarks. You are welcome, thrice welcome to Buffalo, and I trust your stay with us will convince you that our citizens intend this as no unmeaning civility, but as the honest expression of hearty good will and sincere esteem.

The Governor replied as follows:

Mr. Mayor, Members of the Council, and Citizens of Buffalo:

It was not necessary that there should have been any demonstration on the part of either the public authorities or the citizens of Buffalo, to increase my sense of obligation or to remind me of the hospitable character of its people. When, therefore, I received the invitation of the Mayor and Common Council to visit this growing and prosperous city, and to accept its hospitalities, it would have been more in accordance with my feelings to have done so in a manner less pretentious than that proposed by the municipal authorities. Nevertheless, having, incautiously perhaps, made a verbal promise to his Honor, the Mayor, early in the Winter, that I would visit your city, I did not feel at liberty to decline the more formal and signal courtesy. But the welcome that you have given me far exceeds anything I had imagined, a welcome which, in the few months I have been in official station, I have done nothing to deserve, one which I had no right to expect.

I entertained, and do still entertain, the opinion that this visit, conducted as I believed it would be, might result beneficially to you and to me; for it ought to be the purpose, as it undoubtedly is the duty of the Governor, besides taking care that the laws are faithfully executed, to have frequent consultations, active correspondence, and to mingle freely with his constituents. Their wishes are, at all times, entitled to the greatest consideration from him; their interests to his undivided attention. If I am correct in these views—if a free consultation and interchange of opinion upon matters affecting your interests, which are so closely allied to the interests of the whole State, are the result, then this visit will be fruitful for good, to myself first, and, I trust, also to you. But if, on the other hand, it is intended only as a personal compliment—as an occasion of pleasure, having no other or useful purpose or benefit in view, then it will be an error that it was undertaken.

You have the good fortune, Mr. Mayor, and fellow-citizens of Buffalo, to reside in an attractive locality, at the foot of charming Lake Erie. Advancing as your city has with gallant step from a population of 1,500 inhabitants in 1810, 6,000 in 1830, 60,000 in 1850, to a present estimate of 100,000. Your commerce not only exceeds that of any other port on the Lake, but is about equal to all the others combined. Your imports by lake, by canal, and by railroad, have reached the value of one hundred and fifty millions of dollars in a single year, and what is better, your exports have been quite as large. Your streets, your churches, your public edifices and private dwellings, your military organizations and your police, judging from what I see before me; your railroads, your banks, your hotels and your hospitals, all are in corresponding proportions. You seem, in fact, to excel in most that exhibits a city's power and prosperous. Results like these can be accomplished in no spot not favored of Heaven, and by no people who are not both enterprising and industrious.

Citizens of Buffalo, we have abundant cause to feel a just pride in the State of New-York, reaching beyond and far excelling that of any other in the confederacy, whether viewed in the extent of its agricultural productions, its commercial interests, its manufacturing and mechanical arts, its noble and educational establishments, its 800 miles of canal, its 2,500 miles of railroad, its 160 millions of banking capital, its military system [illegible], its liberal support of the deaf and [illegible]

they were going to open here a competitious moral reading-room, and to have it on the basis of something to eat and something to drink, they ought to have vivacious bread and pious coffee—(laughter)—and it would be a sin and a shame for them to be immoral in their provisions. [Renewed laughter.] How this would be he did not know, but he would know, by-and-by, for he meant to call on them. In the next place, they were going to have a reading-room. That was good, too. When a man had filled his stomach and stretched himself on a chair, he wanted a good read. A hungry man didn't want to read. [Laughter.] But the papers provided to be read were not to be of any denominational cast. They were not to be managed in any such way as to betray a spirit of bigotry. For the Catholic there should be provided the Catholic papers; for the Unitarians, Unitarian papers; for the Universalists, Universalist papers; for the Presbyterians, Presbyterian papers; and for the Congregationalists, Congregational papers. He would also have Democratic and Republican papers, and eunuch papers for those that wanted neither the one nor the other. [Laughter.] And so he should go through the whole list, and it would be people's own fault if they did not find here the sole food that would satisfy them. There should be no interest considered here but that promoting the interests and comfort of people coming here, without intermeddling with them at all. It seemed to him there ought to be shelves here lined with books—but not such books as a man could get anywhere. Knowledge was cheap here. Knowledge and rum were, in fact, the cheapest things in America. There ought to be books here that mechanics needed and could not get anywhere else—books of travels, Encyclopedias, books of reference in the various departments of mechanical skill in which are employed ten thousand young men in this City, who might be brought here at night to refer to something they had been working on through the day,—books on the history of religion in all nations and describing the tenets of different sects, for how many men who did not go to church liked to discuss the differences between the sects, and generally the less they knew about it the more they talked of it. [Laughter.] The more the knowledge the more the silence. It was when the lake was filling up through countless streams that the waters surged and whirled up it was still. They were going to have all sorts of men here, and should have all kinds of works, moral, religious and scientific. There was no man on earth, not even an hostler, who, in giving the last rub to his horse, did not like to give him another touch. Why, there wasn't a mother who, after she had washed and combed her baby, and set it daintily on her knee, was more proud of it than an engineer of his engine when he had polished it up. This was a general desire. The firemen catered to it in going through the streets, and it was easily seen how it was catered to in the saloons. Don't, (the Speaker said,) have a bleak, barren, waste, undecorated room. You have begun, I see. You have an ice-pitcher here. That would be very nice to contemplate in August. Now it is not so fascinating. The next is a widow, with her orphan children. It is a mournful subject, and I hope none of you will soon give cause for a similar exhibition of artistic skill. The next is a fireman's monument in Greenwood. I hope that the time will never come when any of you shall be so commemorated.

A VOICE—There's a portrait of WASHINGTON, too.

Yes, and it is the smallest of them, too. [Laughter.] I understand that there is to be more of them. I hope so. I will even see to it myself, to-morrow, that there will be half a dozen more of them, if any gentleman of the Committee will call on me. Line the walls with pictures—not with trash. I don't believe there is a true artist of the City of New-York who, if this room be a sure success, would not take pleasure to paint a picture himself to adorn these walls for the enjoyment of the workingmen who will come to this haunt. Having spoken of the social condition of man, in reference to which Mr. BERGNER advocated the necessity of making the room free to all, teetotalers or otherwise, and having urged the impropriety of one man, because of his being a teetotaler, attempting to lord it over another who was not, he concluded amid loud cheering.

There were calls for Judge CARSON, but he did not appear.

OSWALD GARDNER's was the next name, and, after a time he ascended the platform and said: Men sometimes get out of place, and that is the position that I feel myself in at present, not feeling myself a man that's capable of addressing so intelligent an audience as this. But I am a man that has seen a great deal of the life of New-York. I can say but little. I am not much of a talker, especially in public, (where so eminent men as our worthy exists. But I can say this, that I feel proud to-night that I am countenanced, being a man of back life as bad as I have been, by such eminent men as those of the heads and rulers of our great City. Well, now, how is this? These men but a few back months would not notice me in the street. If they did, it was with the finger of scorn towards me, so far as my association would be with them. But, since I have my eyes opened I have quit rowdyism, which there are, I believe, hundreds present to-night that I have indulged in the intoxicating cup with, and have partaken of all the varieties of the sin of New-York, which is without number, but, through the Providence of God, and being a child of many prayers and of good friends, I have been led from the wilderness of intoxication and of sin, and placed into a road of light, and of joy, and of peace. Now, in drinking, and carousing, and rowdying around the City of New-York, I suppose the most of you think, as I did, that there is no other enjoyment on earth but in that way. Well, now, they say the way of light to these things is to try another course. Now, I have tried that to my heart's content. I can say to-night that the last fifteen months since I have reformed, and thrown aside the intoxicating drink, I have seen more real comfort, joy, pleasure—solid comfort it is. It is not only for a moment, but it is comfort that we can lay down in peace with, and get up in solid peace with, and it carries us through the world with the road and path of peace. There is another thing I would like to say a few words upon with reference to this room, as this Committee has seen proper to put me in this room as Superintendent of it, and I hope to see myself supported by just such men as I myself was once, and that this room will be filled with them night and day. I will be here to receive you, to give you all I can give. The room is yours, and we intend to supply you with all sorts of books and papers, of all denominations, and I am glad, to-night, to see so many of my old associates that I used once to travel and go prowling around the streets of New-York with. I hope that I shall so conduct myself that I will be an example before you, that you may see in my ways that there is no pleasure in drinking rum, and carousing, and sitting up o'nights to see carousing and drinking in grog-shops. Now, this grog-shop business is very good for a little time, but how bad the head feels in the morning! [Laughter.] I know this. I have been there myself, year after year. But, thank God, I stand here to-night, forbearing all intoxicating drinks, and I have a friend to go with me that sticks closer than a brother, the Lord Jesus Christ, and through him we can stand firm, and though the world, and hell and all the powers may stand against us. And I am glad I have got religion. I am glad I left off drinking rum. I am glad I have left the gambling room. I am glad I left off all sin of every kind. I am trying to lead a different life, and I am trying, through the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, to continue in it, and am resolved to follow this life out, so long as God gives me an inheritance here on earth.

The speaker sat down amid applause, and was followed by several others. At about 10 o'clock the meeting dissolved.

Amusements.

PALACE GARDEN.—This popular place of out-door amusement opens for the season to-night, and with a programme which is well calculated to attract the favorable attention of the public. The Metropolitan Music Society have secured the grounds for a week, and propose to give a nightly concert on an unusual scale of completeness. An orchestra of sixty performers has been engaged, numbering some of the finest soloists in the City. In addition to this the celebrated pianist, Mr. S. B. MILLS, has been secured, and will play one or two pieces every night. The programme is an extremely attractive one, and with Messrs. BERGMANN, H. B. DOWNING and BARROW as conductors, will undoubtedly receive the best interpretation. An enterprise like this deserves success, for it is good and economical.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The testimonial to AMATI DUSSAULT to-morrow will be quite a brilliant event. The entire opera of "Ernani" will be given, with Mme. GAZZANIGA, Signor SCIPANI, GINOBI and GASPARONI, and after this a musical interlude, in which Herr FORMES, Signor BELLETTI, Signor BENEDETTI and Signor ARDITI will sing some of their most famous morceaux.

The Award of the $350,000 State Loan.

The proposals for a five per cent. Loan of $350,000, to pay a portion of the General Fund Debt, were opened by the Comptroller yesterday morning, and following awards made:

	Bid for.	Premium.	Award.
Thompson Brothers	$100,000 at 100.02	$20,000	
Thompson Brothers	100,000 at 101.01	100,000	
Thompson Brothers	100,000 at 101.11	100,000	
Thompson Brothers	50,000 at 101.23	50,000	
Rufus H. King	100,000 at 100.00	——	
John Sill	25,000 at 100.96	25,000	
John Sill	25,000 at 100 26	——	
John Sill	50,000 at 100.00	——	
R. R. King, J. B. Plumb and V. Ten Eyck	350,000 at 100.00	——	
Williamsburgh City Bank	25,000 at 101 05	25,000	
Williamsburgh City Bank	25 000 at 100.91	25,000	
Williamsburgh City Bank	25 000 at 100.51	——	
Williamsburgh City Bank	25,000 at 100.25	——	
		$350,000	

In consequence of the absurd story going the rounds of the papers, that the Post-office Department was losing annually, from the use of counterfeit stamps, a million of dollars, the General Post-office, says the Washington *Star*, is in receipt of numerous offers of patent contrivances of various kinds, which, in the opinion of each inventor, will prove an infallible remedy for such abuse.

The Fourth Ward Reading and Coffee Room.

THE INAUGURAL CEREMONIES.

Speeches by Mayor Tiemann, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and Orville Gardiner.

The new Reading and Coffee Room, intended to meet the wants of those who are driven to the bar-room in lack of better sources of amusement, is on the second floor of No. 24 New-Bowery, and was crowded last night by young men and old, from the Fourth and Seventh Wards, who met to hear the opening speeches. The magnitude of the crowd was a practical illustration of the efficacy of a scheme so designed and well conducted. Mayor TIEMANN presided, and made the opening speech. He described the objects of the institution as being mainly to keep young men out of bad company, to afford to them social attractions somewhat better than those furnished by the porter-houses and saloons which they were tempted to resort to in their idle hours, and, whilst so amusing them, to supply them means of physical enjoyment and mental improvement. The Mayor was loudly cheered.

Mr. C. L. BRACE then described the purposes of the Association more at length, and was followed by

Mr. BARGES, who impressed on his hearers the advantages of total abstinence; and, in discussing the question why such men as Mayor TIEMANN, HENRY WARD BEECHER and PETER COOPER, (all being present,) were not savages, whose outward adornments consisted of a thick coat of red paint applied promiscuously, argued that the reason of the difference was simply their Christianity and superior enlightenment.

The Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER was introduced by the Mayor and loudly cheered. He said he had been invited to be present with them to-night, not to make a speech, but to hold a familiar talk with them, and that it would give him great pleasure to do so. His friend, (Mr. BARGES,) who had sat down, had regaled them and delighted his own imagination with the possible picture of the savage state of himself (Mr. BEECHER,) Mr. TIEMANN and Mr. COOPER, and he (the speaker) could only say that Mr. COOPER would have been an awfully homely savage. [Laughter.] He would have occasion whenever he looked in his glass to be thankful for civilization. [Renewed Laughter.] But it was not the outside that made the man. He had been taught to be thankful for that ever since he had known every thing, for a man might be very homely and very tolerably good. He might certainly be very homely, and very happy. He knew both of those propositions himself. [Applause.] He supposed that the success of this enterprise was not to depend on any speech to be made in its favor. What the room was would determine what their success was to be. They could not go aside of the great laws that govern everything. If they had on both sides saloons that made men happier than they were in the reading and coffee-room, they would swamp this place and it would go down. If men thought they could be happier in the drinking shop, there would always be men enough to fill the drinking saloons. Now, if a man were happier at home than anywhere else, we need not make any provision for his entertainment, for home was God's Church, and the man that believed home better than any other place on earth, needed no angels to guard him, except those he had about him—father and mother, or brother and sister or wife and children. So, too, it was with the young who are well off, and are in circumstances of society in which they can provide their own amusement and recreation, and their own information. There would be no good in providing for them. It was for men who lack that such rooms as this were opened. Now, who were those men? A great many were strangers floating hither; a great many were mechanics, journeymen, day laborerers; a great many were clerks; a great many without any fixed employment. They were men who had not been anchored anywhere, only by fits and starts. But they were not men who, because you put Scripture passages on the walls, and good texts over the door, would come into this room. A great many who were here to-night were here from mere curiosity, to hear what would be said and see what would be done. Perhaps they would come up once or twice afterwards, and if they saw a long, tolerably bleak and white room—if they saw but a few men—no circle to cheer them—nothing to warm them up and make them feel happy—they would not come again. They might be gone after and dragged to it, but they would not come to it, any more than to a prison. The room must be made inviting, and then the men would not need any invitation. Among those things necessary, if they wanted to have a coffee-room, it was to be kept in mind that, in the first place, they must have good coffee, and his only receipt for that would be to go to the principal hotels and all the railroad depôts in the country, and just to make coffee as they didn't. [Laughter.] Well, there was something amusing in that. But he noticed one thing, men of the world in meeting him would say, "Let us go up to Windust's." Well, what was there to be found there? Something that they could get better there than anywhere else. And so of other saloons. Now, if there was a place where the people, full of good moral intent, got bad coffee and sour bread, they wouldn't go there any more. [Laughter.] Now, if there was one place where men should be sure not to have sour bread—and if they were not, it would not be baker's bread—and good coffee, it should be here, and that would draw men here. The coffee should be of the best, and the bread of the best, because of the competition. The reason was plain. They would be incompetition with men who had their interests at stake. If this thing broke down and went to the ground, its projectors would not be injured to any extent whatever, after they had paid the arrears of rent. But there were tens of thousands in this City who worked in that way, and who, if they did not succeed in their shops or saloons, felt they must go down, and their children with them. They concentrated in their business all the desire they had for wealth, and all these things made them malicious. Now, this was a tremendous competition, and it could not be met on partial ground. Men could have their brandy and their rum and their gin, so called, whatever they might be, and these would cluster round them various temptations; therefore, what few things this Association had to offer must be thoroughly good, else it would yield to this competition. It was, of course, shameful to hear ministers talk of good eating, though they were supposed to be the best judges—but, he must say, he liked to see it more in others than practice it himself, for he had to talk a good deal, and he never could talk on a full stomach—however, he had noticed that since the world began, good fellowship and good cheer went close together; and hence he did not hesitate to say that good cheer was very closely allied to good sociality, and good sociality to good morality, and good morality stood in [illegible]

THE TURF.

Trot between Flora Temple and Princess—Princess Wins in Two Straight Heats—Flora Temple Disabled—Trot on the Union Course.

Aldermen, Councilmen, and the sporting characters—the weather included—did all they could to make yesterday a genuine "Derby Day." The two Boards adjourned their regular meetings, the weather put on its most smiling face, in honor of the trot between *Flora Temple* and *Princess*, in harness, for $5,000 a side. Those who believed in the ability of the latter mare to beat the former, notwithstanding her defeat a week since, were sufficiently numerous to keep up the excitement as to the final issue of the contest between New-York and California, and as a natural consequence a large concourse of sporting men and their adherents were at the Eclipse Course yesterday afternoon. Those who went by the noon train lounged around the hotel near the Course, discussing subjects relating to the trot, and telling their experience in sporting matters, until the rising tide of pleasure seekers caused them to go within the inclosure of the track. The majority of those who assumed to be "knowing ones" stated oracularly and positively that *Flora* must win the race. But little attention seemed to be paid to the stories which were so industriously circulated with reference to the trot a week ago—that it was a throw-off match, and that *Princess'* backers had arranged matters so as to get heavier odds. The attendance at the track was by no means so large as it was last week. The stands were comfortably filled and there was a goodly number of carriages in the inclosure. A tedious delay in bringing out the horses gave those whose pockets were well lined an opportunity of staking such sums as they desired. The odds at first ran largely in favor of *Flora*. One hundred to seventy was freely offered, and taken in the same spirit. In some quarters one hundred to fifty was given. Afterwards—before the first heat—one hundred to eighty were given on *Princess*.

Just as the people were getting wearied with the delay, *Princess* and *Flora* made their appearance. Though both were covered, the quick, nervous step of the former easily distinguished her from the latter, even at a distance. Both horses seemed to be in excellent condition. The track was as solid and as smooth as a barn floor. Everything, in short, promised a close and an exciting contest.

When the horses were trotted around the track, in order to satisfy the spectators and to stimulate the betting, they divided admiration equally, but no sooner was an attempt made to score than *Flora's* backers began to feel a little nervous. *Princess* started to score at the third quarter-pole, and came up beautifully to the judges' stand each time, but to appearance *Flora* was unusually excitable. Three starts were made before her driver, DANIEL TALLMAN, could manage to bring her down to her work, then she managed to get her best foot foremost. *Princess* had the inside and a trifle the advantage in the start. On the first quarter *Flora* broke badly, and before she recovered herself *Princess* had got the start of her by at least two lengths. On the second quarter, just as the gap began to close, *Flora* broke again and lost at least another length. Coming down the home-stretch she regained what she had lost enough to let *Princess* pass the judges' stand only a length in advance of her, making the first mile in two minutes twenty-six seconds. The second mile was about a repetition of the first. *Flora* broke badly several times, and before she had reached the half mile post had evidently lost the heat. Mr. KERR, the owner and driver of *Princess*, had her completely in hand, and came to the judges' stand nearly a dozen lengths in advance of *Flora*. Time was announced for the first heat of two miles, 5:02. The first mile had been accomplished in 2:26; the first half mile in 1:12, and the mile and a half in 3:39. The quickest time on record.

Much surprise was manifested at the result, but when *Flora* was brought in a stand still, the cause of her breaking so badly was too apparent. During the heat she had cast two fore-shoes, one of which she lost on the first quarter, cutting herself so badly that she bled quite freely. Of course the aspect of affairs was completely reversed. It was evident that *Flora* was beaten, and for her to attempt the second heat was a mere matter of form. The largest odds—as high as one hundred to ten and one hundred to five—were offered in favor of *Princess*. *Flora's* friends claimed persistently that her mishap alone had lost her the heat, while others who were slightly envious of her fame, and of the supremacy which she has held so long among trotting horses, claimed that for bottom she could not compare with *Princess*. They urged the fact, that during the heat *Princess* had kept at the same steady gait, not making a single break. One old gentleman, on the Judges stand, became quite excited on the subject. In his opinion *Flora* was done for. When *Princess* was on the track, she hadn't a chance. By way of backing up his statements, he thrust his hand in his pocket and pulled out a dollar bill which enveloped a couple of quarters. "There," said he, "I hain't got much money, but I'll bet twelve shillings against six that *Princess* wins the race." Some one mildly suggested that much larger odds had been given on the Track. "Well," he replied, "I wish I had a thousand to stake even against your thousand, if you've got one. I didn't dare bet any here until I heard *Princess'* owner offer to stake six hundred to a thousand on her; then I thought I was safe. You are a great lot of rascals around here," he proceeded; "I had my account-book sticking out of my pocket, and some of these pickpockets knew that it had money in it, and took it, but I got the man's name and number." Before the old gentleman finished his oration, the horses were on the track again. *Flora* was evidently badly lamed by her accident, and there were little hopes of her accomplishing much. There were some doubts as to whether she would not be withdrawn entirely. After one or two false starts, the horses got a fine send-off. On the first quarter *Flora* broke. Mr. KERR kept *Princess* in hand just far enough ahead to tantalize his antagonist. Through the mile and through the heat the horses maintained their relative positions, *Princess* coming in ahead with ease. The two miles were accomplished in 5:02—the first mile in 2:34 and the first half mile in 1:17. Much sympathy was expressed for *Flora's* mishap, and many prophecies were ventured as to what would have been had she not cast her shoes. The following is the summary of the race:

ECLIPSE COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING MATCH.—Thursday, June 23, second match, $5,000; two mile heats in harness.

J. L. KERR, b. m. *Princess* 1 1
D. TALLMAN, b. m. *Flora Temple* 2 2

	First Heat.	Second Heat.
Half mile	1:13	1:17
First mile	2:26	2:34
Second mile	2:36	2:31
Total	5:02	5:05

A delay of an hour at the Railroad station while waiting for the 7 o'clock train, gave the gamblers and their confederates a fine opportunity to employ their skill in thimble-rigging and three-card *monte*. The appearance of the cars was of course the signal for a general stampede. To the honor of the Long Island Railroad Company be it said, that the accommodations were ample. Sixteen or seventeen passenger, besides three platform cars, were loaded. The latter the newsboys appropriated to themselves, and there incipient Aldermen or Councilmen [illegible] may be, Governors or even Tom Hyers amused themselves as they alone know how. Taking off their hats, they let the wind whistle through their hair, and fairly rivaled the locomotive in screaming out their delight as the train went faster. One among them, who had won six dollars, was a king. All classes and every shade of color, respectability, age and intelligence were fully represented. At an opportune moment—when the train had got below Bedford and just as it was slackening its speed—three or four conductors appeared simultaneously. Seats were vacated with amazing celerity. The youngsters, and with them the oldsters as well, dropped over the side of the car and running ahead—not a very difficult feat when the Long Island Railroad cars are competitors—they managed to climb on the train when the tickets had already been collected, and mingled themselves with the crowd. Others informed the conductors that they were very thankful for their ride and left incontinently, while a few attempted to make their way into Brooklyn on the plea that they had lost their excursion tickets. It was after 8 o'clock before the excursionists reached New-York.

Just before the great race a trot came off at the Union Course, of which the following is a summary:

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.—Thursday, June 23—Match, $1,000; Mile heats; best three in five.

J. DOTY named s. g. *Philadelphia* 1
F. VOORHIS named b. m. *Bay Mare* 2

Bay Mare trotted to a wagon, and *Philadelphia* to harness. *Philadelphia* distanced *Bay Mare* in the first heat. Her time was 2:40½. Betting was 100 to 50 on the winner.

Field Day of the Third Brigade.

The Third Brigade, New-York State Militia, commanded by Brigadier General SCHOCH, and composed of the Seventh, Eighth and Fifty-fifth Regiments, paraded yesterday at East New-York, on a parade-ground which has not its equal in the vicinity of this City. The line was formed at 8 o'clock in front of the City Hall, whence the command proceeded to the South Ferry, and crossing there, proceeded by railroad to the place where its evolutions were to be performed. Neither of the regiments turned out with full ranks; the reason we endeavored to learn. Some of the men said the field day of the Brigade was always voted a bore; it was on the occasion of a regimental drill that each corps tried to appear to the best advantage. Others said the General seemed to imagine that the principal object of ordering them out was that he might review them fifteen or twenty times, and they had become sick of it. There were probably 1,200 men on the field yesterday, of whom 600 were in the ranks of the Seventh Regiment, 400 in those of the Fifty-fifth, and 200 in those of the Eighth. There were but few spectators on the ground; yet the evolutions were well worth witnessing. We are indebted for a list of them to Col. DOUGLAS of the Seventh Regiment; they were according to the tactics of General SCOTT:

No. 1—1,788.—By the right of Divisions to the rear into column. Column repeat, right face. Quick march.

No. 2—1,875—Plate XLI.—First forward into line. Column repeat. First Battalion by Company left half wheel; the other Column guide right, head of Column to the left. Second, quick march.

No. 3—2,468—Plate LIII.—First, change front to the rear on First Battalion, as 2,468. Second and Third Battalions, 1 Column, Company distance. Face by the rear rank. Forward, guide left. Quick march.

No. 4—2,202—Plate LII.—First, change forward on the First Battalion. Second and Third Battalions deploy into 1 Column. Column forward, guide right. Second, quick march.

No. 5—2,415—Plate LIV.—First, change front to the rear on Eighth Company, Second Battalion, right wing forward. Second, quick march.

No. 6—1 720.—Same as No. 1.

No. 7—1,901.—Plate XLI.—First into line, face to the rear; Column of First Battalion, right face. Second and Third Battalion, guide left head of column to the right. Second, quick march.

No. 8—1,764—Plate XXXIX.—First, close column by Division, on Fourth Division, Third Battalion, right in front into column, Column First, left front head of column to left; Second, Third and Fourth Division of Second Battalion, right face; Third Battalion right face head of column to the right.

No. 9—2,849—Plate XLIV.—By Battalion in mass on the Third Battalion; deploy columns. Quick march.

No. 10—2,113—Plate XLIV.—On the Second Division, Second Battalion deploy masses. Colonel of Second Battalion will cause the First Division to stand fast, and then, with the Colonel of the Third Battalion, cause the three remaining Divisions left face. Colonel of the First Battalion will cause the Fourth Division to stand fast and right face the remainder of his Battalion.

No. 11—1,772.—By company, right wheel. Quick march.

No. 12—1,082.—Form division. Quick march.

No. 13—1,901

COLLEGE COMMENCEMENTS.

Rutgers College Commencement.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Wednesday, June 22, 1859.

The Commencement exercises of Rutgers College are just over, and the streets of our quiet old city are thronged with a crowd of pleasure-seekers on their way to the ice-cream saloons and gardens, students in the agonies of packing up in time for the clam-dinner and the early train, country-people searching for their vehicles, and grave and reverend gentlemen waiting to dine with the Alumni. This is New-Brunswick's only gala day. We neglect the Fourth of July, and pay not much regard to Christmas and New-Year's; Thanksgiving Day is but partially observed, and even Election days do not excite much enthusiasm—but Commencement arouses the whole country for miles around, and the "Old Dutch Church," the largest in the city, cannot comfortably contain the crowds of "fair ladies and brave men" who assemble to do honor to Rutgers and her students.

The Baccalaureate address to the graduating class was delivered in the College chapel, on Monday last, by the venerable President of the Institution, the Rev. Dr. FREDERICK FRELINGHUYSEN, LL. D. It was, as usual, full of the soundest advice, and the most fatherly sympathy, and was most attentively listened to by a select and crowded audience.

On Tuesday morning the annual address before the Alumni was delivered by the Rev. *Dr. DWIGHT*, of Millstone, N. J., and is spoken of in terms of the highest praise. In the afternoon, after the usual secret exercises of the Literary Societies of the College, the Philolexian and Peithessophian, with the Faculty, Alumni, Trustees, Undergraduates, &c., formed in procession and marched to the Reformed Dutch Church, where the oration before the Literary Societies was delivered by Professor THEO. W. DWIGHT, of the Law Department of Columbia College, New-York City—his subject: "The Scholar and the Practical Man." The address was very able, and its frequent bursts of eloquence and happy hits provoked repeated applause.

In the evening the Junior orators appointed by the Faculty for excellence in Composition and Declamation, gave their exhibition at the same Church. The crowd was immense. The following gentlemen delivered orations upon the subjects affixed to their names, to the delectation of those upon the platforms and near the stage, the rest of the audience being either too distant to hear, or too much engaged in conversation, flirtation, &c., to listen:

J. G. Pumpelly, Oswego, N. Y.—E. Kent Kane.
C. Bingay Goodwin, Savannah, Ga.—Woman's Influence.
W. H. Pallagh, Vernon Valley, L. I.—Man-Worship.
James Lyell, Newburgh, N. Y.—Woman.
J. W. Scarritt, New Fairfield, Conn.—The Reformation.
Wm. B. Sogardus, Newburgh, N. Y.—Shakespeare.
Dewitton Vermilye, Hopewell, N. Y.—Enthusiasm.
Wm. R. Voorhees, Beddington, N. J.—Moral Heroism.

The orations were all well written and delivered, and the orators were liberally rewarded with applause and bouquets. The music, by DODWORTH, was, of course, excellent.

Both day exercises the concluding ceremonies, and the greatest crowd. Seats were taken in the Church by 6 o'clock this morning, although the exercises did not commence until nearly 11 AM. The ladies outnumbered the gentlemen, and crowded the galleries with their gay, bright-colored dresses, while below the house was densely mustered in a crowded mass.

The following is the Programme of the Exercises:

T. Sandford Doolittle, New-York City, (second honor.) Latin Salutatory.
R. Lenight Wells, New-Brunswick, (third honor,) English Salutatory.
J. G. Freyer, Jr., Mattic, L. I., (fourth honor,) Honorary Oration—Political Science as affecting National Character.
A. J. Schuyler, Ovid, N. Y.—Observe and Reflect.
Wm. H. Vredenburgh, Freehold, N. J.—National Policy.
Allen Kinne, Ovid, N. Y.—The Great West.
F. F. Cornell Somerville, N. J.—Changes.
W. H. Bartine, Flemington, N. J.—Love of the Beautiful.
J. H. Collier, Athens, N. Y.—The Martyr Spirit.
Wm. B. Easton, Rockaway Cliff, N. Y.—Eloquence.
John Van Der Meulen, Lealand, Mich.—Count Egmont.
G. P. Garretson, New-Brunswick—Voice from an Orator's Tomb.
E. E. Whitlock, Livingston, N. Y.—The Great and Good.
J. H. Van Buren, Griggstown—College Influences.
[illegible] New-Brunswick—Temptations of Youth.
[illegible] Griggstown—Nationality.
J. E. Brock, Amboy, Vt.—The Indians.
J. Kelly Blanchard, Brunswick, N. Y.—Nature and its Lessons.
Gustavus Abeel, Jr., Newark, N. J.—Henry Clay.
John P. Dunn, Painesville, Ohio—Humility of Science.
Henry F. Oudenkirk, New-Brunswick, (Poem)—Man's Destiny.
[illegible] Rensselaer, Bergen—Our Country's Hope.
[illegible] Schenectady, N. Y.—Sisters of Lebanon.
A. K. Cogswell, New-Brunswick—Andrew Jackson.
[illegible] Wilson, Princeton—Humility of Faith Strong.
[illegible] Chittenden, N. Y.—Ages Past and to Come.
Sam'l Rogers, Oxford, N. J.—The Statesman: William, the Silent.
Reuben W. Pinkstaver, Montgomery, N. Y.—Realm of Thought.
F. F. Wilson, Somerville, N. J.—War.

(a) Voluntarily withdrawn. (b) Prevented by illness.

The orations were rather above the College average both as to composition and delivery. But the burst of conversations, fan-waftings, dress rustlings, and all the innumerable, indescribable noises of a large assembly, prevented the speakers being audible; but for a few feet from the platform. Applause and flowers were plentiful, however, and every one seemed gratified, except the President, who besought order, and begged the ladies to listen to what the young gentlemen had to say to them.

The prizes (gold medals) were then conferred as follows: Brodhead Prize for Classics, J. DIXON, Jr.; Suydam Prize for Natural Sciences, WM. CORNELL; Suydam Prize for English Composition, T. SANFORD DOOLITTLE, New-York City. The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred upon the Graduating Class, the degree of Master of Arts upon the candidates in course, and several honorary degrees, which we could not hear in the confusion, upon gentlemen from abroad. The Valedictory Oration (1st honor) was then pronounced by J. DIXON, Jr., of New-Brunswick, and the assembly were dismissed with the benediction. Dodworth's Band, under the direction of HARVEY B., gave the music in their usual style.

There were two or three slight disturbances during the proceedings, terminated by the officiousness of one of the policemen, but no arrests were made, and nothing serious occurred.

Altogether this Commencement yields to no previous one in pleasantness, interest or instruction; the weather was most delightful, and the crowd of strangers who throng our city will carry with them no mean idea of New-Brunswick, its inhabitants and its Rutgers College.

X.

Wesleyan University Commencement Exercises.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Wednesday, June 22, 1859.

Perhaps all your readers may not understand that this Institution is the acknowledged head of some twenty or more Methodist Colleges, and is held in high esteem by a Church embodying in its Northern and Southern divisions a membership of more than a million and a half. I left New-York and came here to meet old comrades, to enjoy a social season with them, and with our former instructors—in short to "lay off," and you need not expect a labored report.

The formal and more tedious exercises of examination were happily over with before I arrived, and I can only repeat the language of the Committee's report to the Joint Board, that the examination showed a high degree of scholarship, a thoroughness and diligence on the part of the instructors exceeding even that of former years. The graduating class this year were not satisfied with the usual exercises, but they got up a sort of preliminary Commencement on Thursday last, consisting of a class-dinner at the dining hall, and an oration, poem and class history before a public audience, by chosen members of the class. The orator, S. B. HASTEDT, gave many good suggestions to his class-mates on the high aims and aspirations which should animate them, just going forth upon the battle-field of life. The poet, ALLEN GRISWOLD, I regret not to have heard. The writer stood guardian over his preparatory studies and is ready to believe what every one says, that the poem was a gem. The historian, H. W. PARMENTER, recalled numerous items from the past history of the class, which were not a little amusing and frequently "brought down the house."

On Friday evening occurred the twelve prize declamations of the Junior and Sophomore classes; six speakers were elected by the members of each class, instead of being appointed by the Faculty, as is usually the case we believe. The prize was taken by J. S. BACKUS[illegible], of the Sophomore class. On Sabbath the Baccalaureate sermon by President CUMMINGS, founded on Matt. vi., 22, 23, was in the Doctor's best style. The multitude who heard it will not soon forget it, and it would be impossible to do it justice in a brief outline.

In the evening the College Missionary Lyceum was addressed by the Rev. ALFRED COOKMAN, of the Union-street Methodist Episcopal Church, Philadelphia. A distinguished minister of another denomination, who chanced to be present, remarked in my hearing that "This was the first genuine missionary sermon he had ever heard." Mr. COOKMAN is yet a young man at most a youth, but has a head that would do honor to [illegible] shoulders.

On Monday evening the Literary Societies, Philalethean and Peithologian were addressed by E. P. WESTON, of Boston, as orator, and T. B. ALDRICH, as poet. Mr. WESTON's subject was "Young Men in History." His line of remarks was that whatever of excellence has been said, thought, or done, has been done by those young in life. Numerous illustrations were drawn from the history of SCIPIO, ANNIBAL, A. HANNIBAL, CHARLES XII., the First NAPOLEON, &c., etc. Plenty of instances there were where old Generals had been beaten by younger Generals; the former could always prove that they were beaten contrary to the rules of war, but the latter did no care a rush-light for that, only so that they got the victory. He claimed that CALHOUN, for example, was really a greater man when struggling for eminence than in subsequent years, when it was said that if CALHOUN took snuff all South Carolina would sneeze. But I cannot follow him. His treatment of the theme was well calculated to inspire the young men he addressed. My friend, the correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, who heard the poem of the occasion, called upon me the next morning to ascertain whether I could tell him what was the *subject*. I could not enlighten him, and will not undertake to tell your readers.

On Tuesday, the Joint Board of Trustees and Visitors met, and among other things voted to raise $30,000 immediately for new College buildings. The enterprise was set in motion by DAVID DREW, Esq., of New-York, and ISAAC RICE, Esq., of Boston, who each subscribed $5,000 on the spot. During the afternoon and evening the Alumni held their usual meeting, and social gathering, and had a "good time." The Commencement day exercises were changed by the Joint Board to Thursday, and Wednesday is hereafter to be given up to the Alumni, who will occupy it with social and literary exercises. The following extract from the programme will give the name of the participants, and their themes, which were generally well treated and in several instances were of a high character.

1. David Allison, Newport, N. S.—Salutatory Address in Latin.
2. C. Collard Adams, Washington, D. C.—Oration. Asceticism.
3. Stephen S. Hebberd, Smithtown, L. I.—Oration. Conflict of Ages.
4. Bishop Uberveso Squire, Fairfield, N. Y.—Oration. Worship of the Old.
5. William Fletcher Hatfield, White Plains, N. Y.—Oration. *The Triumph of Moral over Mental and Physical Power.*
6. Stephen Brooks Davis, Brooklyn, N. Y.—First Class Oration. *Influences on American Literature.*
7. Wesley Curtis Glass, Auckport, Me.—Modern Classical Oration. Political changes in Europe.
8. Walter S. Cushman, Boston, Mass.—Oration. Public Taste and Newspapers.
9. Horace W. Parmenter, Lowell, Mass.—Metaphysical Oration. The Prospects of Poetry and Science.
10. Asa Prior Lyon, New-York, N. Y.—Oration. Athenian Sculpture.
11. Edwin Oscar Brim, Seneca Falls, N. Y.—Oration. Character of Robert Burns.
12. Henry C. Abbott, Euclid, N. Y.—Oration. Policy of Louis Napoleon.
13. George G. Dains, Pittsfield, Vt.—First Class Oration. The Fallacy of History.
14. Allen Griswold, Middletown.—First Class Oration. Science.
15. J. Wesley Young, Saylorsburgh, Penn.—First Class Oration. National Character as developed by War.
16. James Carr, Jr., Waymark, Penn.—Oration. Gustavus Adolphus.
17. Asa Boothby, Jr., Limington, Me.—Oration. Alexander Von Humboldt.
18. Jonathan Harned Dally, Woodbridge, N. J.—Modern Classical Oration. Occultism.
19. Alfred Henry Baxe, Newburgh, N. Y.—First Class Oration. Three Eras in Art History.
20. Edward Bayard Harvey, Epsom, N. H.—First Class Oration. Experiments in Government.
21. Wm. Henry Starr, New-London.—First Class Oration. Faith, the Requisite for Success.
22. John Henry Moore, Portland, Me.—Oration. The Exodus from College the Genesis of Life.
23. Fred. S. Barnum, Jersey City, N. J.—Oration. Christianity the Civilizer.
24. Stephen J. King, St. John, N. B.—Oration. The Principle of Nationalities.
25. *Lewis A. Smith, Plymouth, N. H.*—Oration. The Press and Public Men.
26. John Emery Powers, Oneida, N. Y.—Oration. Revelation of God to Sin.
27. George Edwin King, St. John, N. B.—Ancient Classical Oration. Taste and Ancient Civilization.
28. *Frederick Woods, St. Johns, N. F.*—Philosophical Oration. Intuitive Religion.
29. John Sanborn, Northfield, N. H.—First Class Oration. Idiosyncrasy.
30. Joseph Leland Morse, Brunswick, Me.—Metaphysical Oration. Subjective Revelation.
31. Horace Sumner Tarbell, St Johnsbury Centre, Vt.—First Class Oration. Origin of Moral Distinctions.
32. Miles Quimby, Jr., Newbury, Vt.—Ancient Classical Oration. Platonism and Christianity.
33. Spencer E. Fuller, Fullerville, N. Y.—First Class Oration. Is Psychology Possible?
34. Samuel Jackson, New-York, N. Y.—First Class Oration. Intolerance.
35. Robert P. Buckman, Columbia, Me.—Philosophical Oration. Independent Thought, the Want of the World.
36. George Lisle Roberts, Middletown, Conn.—Valedictory Oration. Evolution of Organic Life.

The honorary degrees were not a very large crop. The Alumni present in the Joint Board of Trustees and Visitors discussed each case proposed with a good deal of care, and manifested a determination that no honors should be unworthily bestowed. The following were only bestowed *pro causa honoris*: A. M., James B. Dixon, Esq., Principal of Coburn Academy, Canada. The Rev. Abel Gardner, of Providence Conference, and Dr. Alfred S. Purdy, M. D., New-York City. D. D. to the Rev. Francis A. West, of the British Conference, the Rev. John S. Porter, Newark, N. J., and the Rev. Daniel Wise, New-York City. LL. D. to D. C. Van Norman, New-York City.

O. J.

The Late Ex-Mayor Copland of Brooklyn.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The death of an eminent and upright public man deserves more than the customary tributes of regret. It is proper that the lessons of his life should be held in remembrance, and their influences thus preserved to the living. In the decease of Ex-Mayor COPLAND of Brooklyn, such a man has passed away, and the recollections of his career offer a beacon to those holding trusts from the people and to those in the retired walks of life. He has shown that a man may be identified with party, may enter the public service, and yet go down to his grave with an integrity unquestioned, an honor unassailed and a name unblemished. In political strife, in zeal for the advancement of measures, no one was ever more invincible and ardent than EDWARD COPLAND, but there is no point in his whole history wherein he compromised the right. While he was successful in his line of policy, and maintained an unimpaired influence, it was all done without cost to his honor as a man. The humble village in which he commenced his public career has not more surely expanded into greatness, as a city, than did his fixed purposes of integrity gather strength and enlarge under the influence of time, conviction and duty.

His private and social life was equally unquestionable. A tender husband, a devoted parent, and a fast friend, he drew to his coffin those who had known him in these relations, oppressed by their affliction, but comforted in the memory which remains to them. His cultivated tastes, his intimacy with classical and modern literature, made him always an agreeable companion for the intelligent, and his interest in public affairs never withdrew him from the pleasures of study. He was a poet of chaste conceptions and elegant expression.

Thus conscientious in public office, thus conspicuous for private virtue, the life of EX-MAYOR COPLAND may justly be received as an example by those pursuing the course of an honorable ambition, and hopeful of an enduring name.

J. A. P.

Importing Goods in Undocumented Ships.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The important question of foreign vessels wholly owned by citizens of the United States having been variously discussed in the columns of the daily press lately, and also ably handled in your leader of the day before yesterday, I shall be glad to be enlightened on the subject of the disability of *importing goods* in such documented vessels as set forth by the inclosed Regulations taken from ANDROS' *United States Customs Guide*, obliging thereby

A CONSTANT READER.

GENERAL REG., ART. 78—80.—It will be distinctly understood, however, that vessels not registered, enrolled, or licensed, under the laws of the United States, wholly owned by citizens thereof, cannot legally import goods, wares or merchandise from foreign ports, and are subjected in the coasting trade to disabilities and exactions from which documented vessels of the United States are exempted.

On arrival from a foreign port, such undocumented vessels, if laden with goods, wares, or merchandise, will, with their cargoes, be subjected to forfeiture. If in ballast only, or with passengers, without cargo, they will be subject to a tonnage duty of one dollar per ton.

In the coastwise trade, such undocumented vessels if laden with goods, wares, and merchandise of the growth or manufacture of the United States only, (*distilled spirits only excepted,*) *taken in within one* district of the United States to be discharged in another district within the same, or in ballast, will be subjected, at every port of the United States, at which they may arrive, to payment of the fees prescribed by law in the case of vessels not belonging to citizens of the United States, and to a tonnage duty of one dollar per ton. But if they have on board any articles of foreign growth or manufacture, or distilled spirits, other than sea-stores, such vessels, with their tackle, apparel, furniture, and the lading found on board, will be forfeited.

The Powers of Notaries.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I observe in your columns of Monday last a communication, signed "Veritas," in regard to the "Powers of Notaries under the last Act of the Legislature."

A Notary fully agrees with "Veritas," and makes the following construction of the last act. That as a Notary is appointed for a certain County and of which he must be a resident, he can not *only* as a Notary therein, and therefore can act as a Commissioner of Deeds for the said County and for no other. To my knowledge, there are here in the City of New-York several Notaries and Commissioners of Deeds who reside many miles from the City with their families, and come every day for their daily transaction of business. Surely such gentlemen have no right and power to act for the City and County of New-York.

NOTARY.

A NEW INFERNAL MACHINE.—A professional gentleman, living in the Southern part of the city, was the victim yesterday of a most malignant attempt at assassination. He had stepped from his office on a business errand, and on his return found several small nuts lying upon the table, and, wondering how they got there, took one and placed it between his teeth for the purpose of cracking, when a loud explosion ensued, lacerating and burning his mouth in a shocking manner. Examination showed the remaining nuts—fifteen—to be charged with powder and friction igniting material, calculated, if exploded in the mouth, to blow a man's head off. The sufferer knows of no one whom he could suspect of the dastardly act of placing the infernal machines on his table.—*Columbus (O.) Journal.*

Another Letter from Mr. Botts on the Rights of Naturalized Citizens.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 18, 1859.

HON. JOHN MINOR BOTTS—*Dear Sir*: The prompt and satisfactory answer which you have given to our letter of the 11th inst., upon the subject of the duty of *the Government* towards its adopted citizens, in affording them the same absolute protection which is guaranteed to native born citizens, elicits our highest approbation and warmest esteem.

The manly, bold, and fearless manner in which you have expressed your views upon this subject, involving the vital interest of every naturalized citizen in the land, cannot fail to be duly appreciated by every native born, as well as adopted citizen throughout the country, in whose bosom the spirit of freedom and patriotism has any place.

In order to gratify the wishes of many of our citizens, as well as ourselves, to meet you, we respectfully invite you to partake of a public dinner, in this City, any day next week that may best suit your convenience.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

WM. S. BARBER, JOS: H. ASH,
JONATHAN JONES, F. A. TALLMADGE,
S. C. THOMPSON, E. L. SNOW,
GEORGE MILN, LOUIS KAZINSKI,
SAM'L HOTALING, J. S. SCHOENFELD,
Committee.

ASTOR HOUSE, New-York, June 21, 1859.

GENTLEMEN: Your very acceptable and gratifying letter, inviting me, in behalf of many citizens who desire to meet me, that I may partake of a public dinner to be given in this city as a testimonial of their approbation of the views presented by me in my late letter on the claims of our adopted citizens to the protection of the Government, was handed me at a late hour last evening.

I feel profoundly sensible of the obligations which the generous offer of your hospitality and respect has imposed upon me, but which I hope to be pardoned for most respectfully declining,—first, because my letter was not written with any view to get up a political feeling for selfish purposes, which the acceptance of a public dinner would seem to indicate; and, secondly, because I have been already more than rewarded in having been an humble instrument, in your hands, whereby the original views of this Administration have been not only forced to undergo a material modification, but have been in part abandoned, although they have not yet entirely assumed that "*compulsion to which they must come at last.*"

The Secretary of State has *descended* from the platform upon which the letter to LE CLERC had placed him, and has left those parties that were in hot haste to sustain him standing all alone in their glory; but he has not yet *ascended* the platform which every American will occupy, and which the public voice of the country will require him to stand *firmly* upon, without equivocation or explanation; or the Administration, of which he is the organ, will be overwhelmed with their indignation and rebuke.

Whether the supporters of his Le Clerc position will war upon that which he now occupies, or follow him in the various changes, explanations and gradations through which it is his destiny to pass, we shall see anon! At all events, the sudden and unexpected transition of the Secretary will relieve me of all necessity for meeting their hastily concocted criticisms on my own position, and I shall leave that matter to be settled between themselves and the Secretary.

The questions involved are of such magnitude, that I hope I may be pardoned for availing myself of this occasion for a further but brief allusion to the subject, especially as I do not wish to appear in the public prints more frequently than absolute necessity may require.

The letter addressed to me, asking my views on the subject, was dated on the 11th; my answer was written on the 12th, but dated and delivered on the 13th, and on the evening of that day I was advised that a *telegraphic dispatch or letter (I am not sure which)* had been sent to the Secretary of State, informing him of the nature of the correspondence about to be published, and admonishing him of the necessity for making some explanation, or modification of the grounds taken in his letter to LE CLERC, and this accounts for the explanatory special dispatch sent to the *Herald*, instead of Mr. HOUSE, in Cincinnati, to whom it professes to have been written, and which appeared in that paper simultaneously with my letter.

In this explanatory letter the Secretary says: "This Government *is opposed to the doctrine of perpetual allegiance, and maintains the right of expatriation, as a right to form new political ties elsewhere*, and that, in this age of the world, the idea of controlling the citizen in the choice of a home, and binding him by a mere political theory to inhabit for a lifetime a country he desires to leave, can hardly be entertained by any Government whatever." Now, this is precisely what I said, and is just precisely what the Secretary denied in the Le Clerc letter, to which I replied; and, as a matter of course, the perpetual allegiance referred to is exactly that which relates to the obligations of all naturalized citizens to acknowledge an allegiance they have renounced, and perform military service, if required, against the country of their adoption, which they have sworn to defend; for, until *they have assumed this new obligation, we have no* right or disposition to interfere. So far, then, so well, and it would have been better if the Secretary had stopped at that point; but he goes on with what I must be pardoned for saying is incomprehensible conglomeration of inconsistencies and contradictions, wholly irreconcilable with that portion of the letter already quoted, the precise intent of which cannot be *very well understood, unless indeed it is intended to* mystify and confound. He next says:

"The position of the United States is, that naturalized citizens, returning to the country of their birth, are not liable to any duties or penalties, *except such as were existing at the period of their emigration.*" And here the Secretary again falls back upon the doctrine of the Le Clerc letter, and recognizes that perpetual allegiance to the native country, which he had the moment before denied. But this view of the subject is again qualified by the declaration that, "If, at the time of their emigration they were in the army, or actually called into it, such emigration and naturalization do not exempt them from the legal penalty which they incurred by *their desertion*, if they afterwards *place themselves voluntarily within the local jurisdiction*," &c. I have not understood that Mr. LE CLERC was a *deserter*, or had otherwise offended against the criminal code of the French Empire, and yet he was answered, "Your naturalization in this country will not exempt you from that claim (of military service) should you voluntarily repair thither."

As a matter of course, if an adopted citizen had incurred penalties in his native land by desertion, murder, arson, robbery, or other offence, he would be just as liable to punishment, and no more so than I would be if, whilst abroad, I had committed such offences, and were to return again and fall into the hands of the proper authorities. MY native citizenship in the United States could not protect me, and of course would not protect me, and therefore has nothing whatever to do with the question in dispute.

But the Secretary says, again: "But when no present liabilities exist against them at the period of their emigration, the law of nations, in the opinion of this Government, give no right to any country to interfere with naturalized American citizens, and the attempt to do so would be considered as an act unjust in itself and unfriendly to the United States, and in this case the "*lame and impotent conclusion*" *to which this Government* has arrived; that, if a foreign Government should wrongfully and unlawfully interfere with a naturalized American citizen, it would simply be considered as an act of injustice and unfriendliness to*wards the United States, to which no remonstrance*, no protest, no resistance would be offered! Are these the terms and conditions upon which not a "Roman," *but an American citizen* travels abroad? Carries he with him no protecting arm of his own Government? Or does the Secretary mean to say that for the native citizen, whose personal liberty may be assailed, he *would if necessary appeal to arms, and that for the* adopted citizen, he would approach the transgressing Government "*in a bondsman's key, with bated breath and whispering humbleness*," and ask as a favor, on his knees, as an act of justice and of friendship to the United States, that the victim of its injustice might be spared!

I tell the Secretary that the people of this country—*the Democracy of the country*—will never be satisfied, and will never submit to the degrading position in which these doctrines would place them, though all the presses and politicians in the nation should come to his aid; they will never agree that, in the event of a war, those of our naturalized citizens who stand shoulder to shoulder in the contest with them shall be surrendered by our Government, if captured, to the inhuman butchery of their oppressors without retaliation; nor will they acknowledge the obligation of those men to turn their arms upon their brothers in war on the ground of superior allegiance to the land of their nativity, and without being held responsible, if retaken, to the penalties of perjury and treason. The manner of their return, whether voluntary or by compulsion, cannot in any manner affect the right of the mother country. It exists or it does not exist—if it does, they can enforce it; if it does not, they must abandon it.

The question involved is a simple one. There is no necessity for outside issues, equivocal explanations, or tortuous, incomprehensible circumlocution on the subject. It is—Is the naturalized citizen entitled to the same protection from his adopted country that the native citizen claims? or, is he not? That is the question—the only question. I say he is—the Administration, of which the Secretary is the organ, says he is not. Let the people decide between us.

There are three difficulties in the way of a unanimous verdict. They are, 1st, that one portion of the Press looks to the question with a view to sustaining its party. 2d, that another portion of the Press looks to the supposed effect it may have upon the prospects of its preferred candidate for the Presidency. While, thirdly, the timidity of many lead them to look to the *consequences* that may result, rather than to the merits of the question which alone involve the *legal status* of the adopted citizen. This last might have been an argument against the policy of adoption, but cannot weigh against a fair and legitimate construction of law. Remove these difficulties and there would be but one side to the question.

This is no new question with the Secretary; it is one upon which he has given an opinion before. I have had placed in my hands a correspondence between a gentleman of this City and the Department of State, which I subjoin, in which the doctrine of the Le Clerc letter is advanced, not as a matter of caution, for then there was no war existing; not as in a case where the liability existed at the time of emigration, for here the party had emigrated four years before he was liable to be called on for military service—and yet he was denied the protection of the Government, and was told that his passport or certificate of citizenship did not entitle him to the protection of his own Government, but only *requested* the protection of foreign governments, and that his naturalization here did not exempt him from the obligation of his native country, which to this day has deterred him from going abroad. I submit the correspondence without further comment, and wait to see what explanation will be offered by the Secretary for the letter, which was written it seems by his direction and at the same time it will furnish an opportunity for more wriggling, twisting and squirming on the part of those presses to escape the responsibility already resting upon the Administration of their selection or of that which they are disposed to support.

Thanking you once more, gentlemen, for your kind and generous proffer of hospitality, I remain your obedient servant and fellow-citizen,

JOHN M. BOTTS.

To Messrs. W. S. Barber, J. H. Ash, F. A. Tallmadge, E. L. Snow, George Miln, Jonathan Jones, Samuel C. Thompson, Samuel Hotaling, Louis Kazinski, John S. Schoenfield, Committee.

No. 81 LUDLOW STREET,
New-York, March 11, 1858.

Hon. Lewis Cass, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: The question has been asked me, by a party who wishes to visit his native place, Hanover, Germany, whether he would not be protected by a passport from the United States Government, he being a citizen of the United States, having become so more than three years ago. He left Hanover when he was but fifteen years of age, and has resided in the United States ever since. He has been told that if he returned to Hanover he would be subject either to military duty or to the payment of a fine, as his Government would have had a claim upon him for military duty had he remained in Hanover, till he arrived at the age of twenty.

The party to whom I refer is anxious to visit his parents and remain with them a short time; but, until he feels confident of being able to do so without molestation, he is afraid to leave for his native land.

I must beg leave, therefore, to trouble your Department for its views upon the subject. I see no reason why an American passport should not protect him as well and as fully in Hanover as in any other part of Europe. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. H. G.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, March 15, 1858.

To R. H. G., Esq., NEW-YORK.—*Dear Sir*: Your letter of the 11th inst. has been received. In reply, I am directed to inform you that a passport is a mere certificate of citizenship, which requests foreign governments to give all lawful aid and protection to the bearer. It does not exempt him from any obligation or penalty which he may have incurred to the Government of his native country prior to his naturalization if he should voluntarily repair thither.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN APPLETON, *Assist. Secretary.*

The initials only of the gentleman who wrote to the Department are given, at his own request.

English Baptists on American Slavery.

The New-York *Chronicle* publishes an address from the Baptist Union of Great Britain to the Baptist Churches of the United States, in which allusion is made to Slavery as follows:

"We have, moreover, viewed with pungent regret the statute which transforms the sheltering of a fugitive from oppression into a crime; the legal declaration which makes an immortal being, in all respects, a legal chattel; and the violent measures employed by the supporters of Slavery in Kansas to impose and extend this hateful system. Is it possible, dear brethren, that a system which inflicts so much wrong and suffering can be otherwise than displeasing to God? and yet—the fact is for a perpetual lamentation—many who bear the honored names of Christians, and of Baptists, connive at, and plead for the maintenance of Slavery; and share alike in its cruelties and its gains. Has not God rather laid you under sacred obligations to do what lies in your power to abate and remove this crying iniquity?

We are fully aware that the abolition of Slavery in the Union is beset with difficulties. Still, permit us to remind you that there are *steps* towards this object which you *can* take. You *can* abstain from participation in the enslavement of your fellow men; you can, in the free States, at least, protest against the evils of the system; you can influence public opinion concerning it; and you *can* record your votes in favor of freedom. We derive very sincere gratification from a knowledge of the fact that increasing numbers of your body are, in these and other suitable ways, subserving the interests of righteousness. While of such we devoutly say, 'the blessing of the Lord be upon them,' we cannot but express our earnest wish that, in this deeply important enterprise, you were all of one heart and of one soul.'

We are, with much interest, waiting to see what influence the late revival of religion among you will exercise on behalf of the slave. We are too well acquainted with the circumstances of the case to imagine that any great results will *immediately* accrue; but if it should not promote a change in the prevailing views and feelings with regard to slavery, and to further wise and peaceful efforts 'to loose the bonds of wickedness, to undo the heavy burdens, and to let the oppressed go free,' we shall be grievously disappointed, and shall fear that we have much overrated its worth.

An English Opinion on an American Book.

The London *Saturday Review* in an article on the art of light writing, by way of illustration volunteers the following on WILLIS' *Convalescent*:

"But no one should write a book which is all introduction, and all about nothing. We have, however, lately come across such a book. It is called the *Convalescent*, and is by Mr. N. P. WILLIS, of American notoriety. You open the book and find that it begins with a letter to a certain General MORRIS. The letter says that it is freezing; that WILLIS has got a cold; that WILLIS' pig is ill; that WILLIS' chickens are afraid of WILLIS' cat. The letter ends by saying that WILLIS must read it to the post. It goes on to the next letter. WILLIS' cold is no better; the frost continues; the pig is much the same; the chickens are still restless; WILLIS must take this letter to the post. A third letter, containing equally important information, follows. There is no stopping and no change. WILLIS goes on through the whole book recording all that has happened to him or has not happened to him in an American country house some distance up the Hudson. It is in vain that we expect that Smith's crag must be going to stop. It rolls on and on until the book is finished. We never get beyond WILLIS' cold, and pig, and chickens. As a light conversational way of introducing a subject we can fancy an author publishing these domestic details, but that they should be put all by themselves, without any visible purpose, is curious. And what makes it still more odd is, that these letters were sent separately to a New-York paper as soon as they were written. There is no reason to suppose that MORRIS saw the letters addressed to him until they were placed before him printed. The readers of New-York papers must have a singular taste. What should we think if Mr. DICKENS wrote to the *Times* to state simply that he was out of coals and intended to order some? It is most useful that a writer should learn the art of writing about the little things that personally interest him, and of weaving such descriptions into the exposition of important subjects; but light beginnings without any sense, or purpose, or sequel whatever, are positively foolish."

GARIBALDI AND HIS FORMER ENGLISH LIEUTENANT.—Colonel FORBES, during the whole of GARIBALDI'S former campaigns, had been the guardian genius of the chieftain, the head and brain of every enterprise, while GARIBALDI himself seemed to be the heart and arm. An English gentleman living upon ample means at Vienna, where he was holding a first rate position in society, Mr. FORBES, on the outbreak of the Italian insurrection found himself incapable of resisting the torrent, and joined heart and soul, and body and mind, person and purse in that sacred cause of which GARIBALDI had proclaimed himself the leader. By a singular freak of nature it was discovered that this quiet English gentleman, who had all his life been engaged in scientific pursuits, living in the bosom of his family, in the administration of his own private fortune, was possessed of a most marvelous talent for raising troops, and so well did he exert it that it is owned by all persons familiar with the events of that period that it was entirely owing to the rapidity with which regiment after regiment was raised, equipped and prepared for the field by FORBES that GARIBALDI was enabled to advance in so short a space of time as to baffle all the calculations of his enemies, and insure that steady triumph to his cause which was arrested only by the overwhelming numbers sent against him by that new and unforeseen enemy, the French Republic. Less fortunate than GARIBALDI, FORBES was arrested and thrown into prison, where he remained for more than two years, and whence he was released at the demand of the British Government. He subsequently went to Kansas, where he has been doing good service in the Anti-Slavery cause, deputed by the Society of London and New-York to head the movement during the disturbances in that province. GARIBALDI, who had taken entire charge of the eldest son of Col. FORBES, has even lately, in a letter to a friend in Paris, expressed his conviction that all would not go well in the coming struggle unless his friend FORBES was by his side.—*Letter from Paris.*

THE CASE OF PLUMER, THE MUTINEER OF THE JUNIOR.—We understand that the Rev. Mr. LOTHROP, the spiritual adviser of CYRUS W. PLUMER, had an interview with him at his cell at the jail this morning; and informed him of the result of his journey to Washington to obtain a commutation of sentence to imprisonment for life. PLUMER was of course deeply affected when he was informed that all hope for him in this world was over, though no encouragement has been held out to him of a different result from the application. We understand when the matter was laid by the President before the Cabinet, they were unanimous against any interference with the sentence of the law. The result was announced to Mr. LOTHROP by Attorney-General BLACK. Afterwards, the President, who at the first interview with Mr. LOTHROP seemed to be in favor of a commutation, forwarded a dispatch to the Marshal of this district, offering an extension of time for a fortnight. This was communicated to PLUMER by Mr. LOTHROP, and was accepted by him, as it would enable him to finish up some business matters, and also to have a last interview with a sister, who (though he has a mother and several sisters living) is the only one of his near relatives acquainted with his terrible situation. It is a singular fact that two of the crew of the *Junior*, who were witnesses in the case, and had a large sum due as witness' fees, have suddenly decamped, leaving their dues behind.—*Boston Traveller, June 21.*

INSANITY AND SUICIDE OF A YOUNG LADY.—MARY JANE WILLIAMS, a young lady 20 years old, a member of the family of Professor BRADDON, at Lima, N. Y., left her home on Sunday evening, June 12, and, notwithstanding a diligent search and the offer of a reward of $100, was not again heard from till the following Saturday, when her body was found by A. G. CHAPMAN, of Lima, near the foot of Hemlock Lake, some eight miles from the place of her late residence. Insanity and suicide were the undoubted cause of her death, insanity being hereditary in the family, and she herself having been a year or more since frantic for a long time; and her circumstances, immediately preceding her death, presenting no such excuses for suicide as are supposed to influence some persons sometimes to this desperate alternative. The first indication of a return of her malady, however, was discovered in her absence on Monday morning, the 13th inst., since which time no tidings or trace of her was had, until her body was found in the lake. The funeral was attended on Sunday afternoon by an immense throng of the people of Lima and vicinity, when a sermon was delivered by the Rev. Dr. REED, President of Genesee College, appropriate to the occasion.

The Rev. Dr. Hardenbergh, of this City, has returned from Macon, Ga., where he has been supplying the Presbyterian Church.

PERSONAL.

List of Americans registered at the Banking Office of LAMBERT, SARGENT & Co., No. 3 Place de la Bourse, Paris, from May 28, to June 9, 1859:

NEW-YORK.
H. Banks, Jr.,
W. G. Banks,
Thos. R. McCall,
Mrs. J. H. McCall and family,
F. Henry, Jr.
Dr. J. C. Smith,
Dr. J. Hansen,
J. B. Aertsens,
D. M. Babcock,
J. C. Bernard,
Mr. J. M. Baldwin,
C. Street,
S. D. Schuyler,
Mrs. H. J. Raymond and family,
P. L. Mills, Jr., and wife,
H. Winkey,
S. D. Striker, Jr.,
S. M. Vail and wife,
W. H. DeLancey, Jr.,
Dr. F. C. Seward and family,
F. W. Tracy,
Dr. McDougall,
Major J. McDowell, U. S. A.
H. A. Smalley, U. S. A.,
R. Strong,
Jas. McC

The New-York Times

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,

is published in the Times Building, fronting 41 City Hall Place, on Park-row. Entrance No. 9 Spruce-street.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning.—Price Two Cents, served at 125 cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars; weekly copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail Steamer. Price, 12½ cents. Single copies mailed.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—Pook Gamblemen—Box and Cox.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Cupidemas—Lavish Stephens.

BURTON'S THEATRE—Seeing the Elephant—Irish Assurance.

BOWERY THEATRE—London Assurance—Rosina and Julia—Merchant of Venice—Richard III.—Otello—Hello—Miss Turner.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—The Magic Well—Faces of Tenements.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Sulsey Negro Minstrelsy—Dancing.

PALACE GARDEN—Performance Continues.

NO. 444 BROADWAY—Performing Entertainments.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

Cuba—Albany, Buffalo and Canada.....3½ P. M.
South and West Way Mail.....3½ A. M.
Western Rail and Erie Railroad....3½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail....3½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
Rail for Boston.....3½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
Rail for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for Schedule be marked "Overland, via St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, and Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland via St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails by the steamship *Fulton*, leaves her Quarantine, will close at the New-York Post-office to-morrow, June 25, at ½ past 9 o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Judge Douglas has written a letter, which will be found under our telegraphic head this morning, explaining his position on the subject of the Presidency, and setting forth the conditions upon which he will allow his name to be used before the Charleston Convention in connection with that office. *He insists upon an adherence to the principles of the Compromise of 1850, as ratified by the people in 1852, reaffirmed in the Kansas-Nebraska act of 1854, and incorporated in the Cincinnati platform in 1856. On the contrary, should an attempt be made to incorporate into the creed of the party such new issues as the revival of the African Slave-trade, a Congressional Slave code for the Territories, or the doctrine that the Constitution either establishes or prohibits Slavery in the Territories, he would inevitably decline the nomination if tendered to him.*

Advices from California to the 6th inst., one week later, have been received by the arrival of the Wm. H. Webb at New-Orleans from Mazatlan. She announces that the Golden Age, which left San Francisco on the same day to connect with the Aspinwall steamer for this port, had on board upwards of two-and-a-half millions in treasure. A rumor prevailed at Mazatlan that the Church Party in Mexico had captured Oajaca. Minister McLane was reported sick at Vera Cruz. Business in San Francisco had somewhat improved, and the receipts from the mines continued favorable. Later advices from Fraser's River present the same favorable aspect. From the Sandwich Islands, it is learnt that a new tariff has been adopted, to go into effect in one year, which increases the duties from five to ten per cent. A discovery of the greatest interest to antiquarians has been made on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, as we learn by this arrival. It consists of the ruins of a large city, four miles in extent, embracing stone fortifications and curious and rich antiquities.

The bids for the loan of $350,000 at five per cent., for the deficiency in the General Fund debt of the Sinking Fund, were opened yesterday by the Comptroller. The bids were very limited, being in all only $650,000, exclusive of one bid for the whole sum at par by Rufus H. King & Co. The loan was awarded as follows: To Thomp on Townsend, New-York, $50,000 at 101.27; $100,000 at 101.11; $100,000 at 101.01; and $25,000 at 100.95. To Williamsburgh City Bank, $25,000 at 101.06; and $25,000 at $100.91. To John Sill, $25,000 at 100.96.

A bill has been introduced in the New-Hampshire Legislature, and has passed the first stages, which provides that any person who shall aid or abet in the rendition of a person claimed as a slave, shall be punished for the first offence by imprisonment for five years, and for the second by imprisonment for life.

The coffee house and reading-room just established in No. 26 New-Bowery, for the benefit of the workingmen of the Fourth and Seventh Wards, was formally opened last night by addresses from Mayor Tieman, (who presided,) the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Orville Gardner, to whom the superintendence of the rooms has been assigned, and several others. The room was crowded.

Information was given to the Mayor yesterday that certain parties contemplated destroying, during the night, the City dumping board at the foot of Vesey-street, upon what is known as the West-Washington Market ground. A Police force from the Third Precinct was dispatched to the place, but, up to one o'clock this morning they had not been disturbed.

The Third Brigade New-York State Militia, composed of the Seventh, Eighth, and Fifty-fifth Regiments, paraded at East New-York yesterday, under command of Gen. Hall. The day was spent in executing Brigade manœuvres according to Scott's tactics, and in the afternoon the command returned to the City.

The "Temperance Speakers' and Singers' Association" held a meeting last evening at the Five Points House of Industry. Some one hundred persons, besides an equal number of the children of the House were present. Meetings of the same kind are to be held in each Ward of this City and Brooklyn.

The Washington Market controversy came up again in the Supreme Court yesterday, before Justice Roosevelt, on a motion to open the default taken against the Corporation. A considerable time was occupied by a motion for a postponement, which, being overruled, Mr. Noyes was heard in argument.

The trot between *Flora Temple* and *Princess*, two-mile heats, best two in three, in harness, resulted in a victory for the latter. *Princess* accomplished the first heat in five minutes and two seconds, and the second in five minutes and five seconds. In the first heat *Flora Temple* cast two shoes, and cut her quarters badly.

The examination in the case of Meyer Goldsall, who was brought on from St. Louis a few days since, on a requisition charging him with defrauding merchants of this City out of large amounts of property, was commenced yesterday afternoon before Justice Welsh, at the City Hall Police Court. Other charges against the accused were preferred, and three witnesses, members of firms alleged to have been swindled, were examined, but no great progress was made. The case elicited more than usual attention, and the Court-room was crowded during the hearing, which will be resumed again on Saturday.

A remarkable suit was tried in the Circuit Court yesterday, before Judge Hogeboom. The plaintiff is a banker of Syracuse, brought an action against Messrs. Jerome & Travers, of Wall-street, to recover back from them differences paid in stock speculations on the ground of its being a gambling transaction. But the plaintiff was the only witness examined, and the Judge granted a non-suit, after his examination.

Yesterday two murder-cases came before Recorder Barnard in the Court of General Sessions. George Meyer, indicted for murdering his wife by beating her to death, pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the first degree, and was sentenced to the State Prison for life. John Burns, indicted for killing Charles Stewart by stabbing him, was acquitted, the evidence showing that he acted in self-defence. Reports of these cases, and of several others of lesser importance, will be found in our Law Intelligence. To-day will be the last of the June session for jury trials. The number of cases disposed of by the Recorder has been very great, but owing to his perseverance the City Prison is now nearly clear of inmates.

The Sixth Annual Fic-Nic Festival of the Lafayette Church Sabbath-School, Brooklyn, was held yesterday in Stewart's Grove, Redford. Some 3,000 Sabbath-School scholars were on the ground, and it is estimated that in all, there were not less than 4,000 persons present during the day.

Coroner Hoeffer held an inquest yesterday on the body of Thomas Magher, 19 years old, who was stabbed to the heart, at No. 88 Washington-street, Brooklyn, Wednesday night, when a verdict was rendered that his death was the result of accident.

Cotton was very quiet, yesterday, and prices favored buyers. The movements in Flour and Corn were limited, and the market for each were heavy. Wheat was lightly dealt in, at easier rates. Provisions attracted less attention. Pork was cheaper. Sugars were in good demand, and were firmer. Coffee, Molasses, Naval Stores and Oils were quiet. Hay, Hops and Rice were in fair request. The Freight engagements for English ports were more extensive.

Mr. Douglas and the Presidency.

Mr. Douglas has issued his proclamation of policy for the Charleston Convention. It *contains nothing to startle his friends; nothing to* elate his enemies. In tone and style it is certainly a very happy evasion of the Scylla and Charybdis of American public men steering for the White House—being neither vague nor vacuating, but clear, consistent with the latest *published convictions of the Illinois Senator*, and temperately firm. Had Mr. Douglas always spoken and written in the vein of the letter which we publish to-day, he might have been, perhaps, less notable as a Western politician, but he would certainly have been *stronger as an American statesman* than he actually is.

Mr. Douglas consents to be a candidate at *Charleston should his friends think it advisable* to bring him forward there, but only upon conditions, and upon conditions which he does not *leave to conjecture. If the Democratic Party* at Charleston in Convention assembled mean to adopt the revival of the African Slave-trade, the extension and protection of Slavery in the Territories by Congressional legislation, and the consequent destruction of the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty as integral parts of its "Platform," then Mr. Douglas will decline to stand on that platform. This resolution Mr. Douglas has already repeatedly announced himself to have unalterably taken, and it is a resolution as sound and patriotic, as it is shrewd and politic. It would be ungracious to dwell upon the fact that Mr. Douglas, once elevated upon such a platform in Carolina, need *never be at the pains to attempt to descend* from it in Illinois or New-York. The Democratic Party is in precisely the same category, and this Mr. Douglas very well knows. But whether the Party leaders at the South, as well as at the North, will recognize this truth in time to make a nomination of Mr. Douglas at Charleston even imaginable, is by no means so clear.

There can be no question, however, as to the consequences of any failure on their part to make this recognition. If the Democrats of 1860 suffer themselves to be misled by the extreme Southern wing of their Party into what is falsely regarded as a truly Southern policy of Congressional Sovereignty, to be wielded by Southern influence, they will not merely fling themselves upon some nomination involving their utter ruin as a party, but they will involve the South with them in graver perils than any that have yet beset our political system. If the victory of the Republican Party, as a party, were the most one thing needful for the restoration of sound principles of government *at Washington, and throughout the country*, we could ask nothing better than the rejection by the Charleston Democratic Convention of *Mr. Douglas' doctrines, as laid down in this* letter. Those doctrines are the last hope of the Democracy for a national triumph. We are inclined to regard them also, as in this instance, a forlorn hope.

The sharp line drawn by Mr. Douglas for the defence of his very existence as a Northern statesman will not, we opine, be accepted at Charleston as the necessary boundary of Democratic doctrine. It will be overpassed, and the machinery of party will be expected to make the organization of the Northern Democracy available in any event of the conventional discussions. The expectation will be disappointed. Mr. Douglas, not receiving the nomination on his own basis, will be strong enough in the Convention, through the principles he represents and the power that they control, to force a schism; and we shall see the last of this new and monstrous outgrowth of our system, the great Party Conventions, which have gradually substituted an irresponsible college of Presidential electors for the nominating action of the people contemplated by the Constitution, and erected within the forms of the Republic, a practical oligarchy—all the more detestable that its elements are variable and shifting, its authority impalpable, and its ambitions elaborately vulgar.

Royal Regrets.

Ostensibly in consideration of the deep affection entertained by the late lamented Ferdinand II., King of the Two Sicilies and of Jerusalem, for the Queen, Court and people of England; and with a further special regard had to the great loss sustained by Naples and mankind in the death of that estimable and Christian Prince, the Court of Great Britain has been ordered (of course by command of her Most Gracious Majesty) to go into mourning for the space of ten days. Our readers must not suppose that the force of this lugubrious mandate will plunge the whole of the British Court circle into ten June days of bombazine and crape; or that the peers and peeresses of England will for ten days continue to weep and wail, gnash their teeth and rend their hair, or that Buckingham Palace will for that space of time be hung in black.

On the contrary, as kings are metaphorically said to be born in the purple, so in the purple do they die and in the purple are lamented. "Court mourning" in Europe runs, like the Spring, to violets. For ten days the whole circle of persons admitted to the Court society of London will assume a violet tinge and forbear balls. The diplomatic *corps*, as a matter of decency, will do the blue, and the family of the American Minister will be expected to mingle their neutral tears with those of the Austrian Embassy and the Turkish Legation. As in the case of the minute-guns fired by the English war steamers in the harbor of Naples and by our own frigate *Wabash*, this conventional sorrow is however, a homage paid, not to the man, Ferdinand de Bourbon, now passed away in fearful tortures of the body, to meet the account of a life spent in bigotry, tyranny, treachery and falsehood, but to the King of Naples, the Chief Magistrate of a European commonwealth. The same formality was not forgotten by the British Court, on the occasion of the death in office of President Harrison and of President Taylor, although our own usages do not put us at all in a position to reciprocate the compliment.

But it may well be a question whether, in carrying grief through ten days of violets, the Court of Great Britain has not been governed more by the hope of acquiring influence and favor with the new King at Naples, than by a just regard to that real character of the man which might well have guided its conventional consideration for the sovereign.

Our Floating Hospital.

The old steamer *Falcon*, which, when the California gold-fever was at its height, took out to Chagres such crowds of fortune-hunters and brought back to New-York so many with their buck-skin belts stuffed with precious dust and nuggets, and so many more ladies with nothing but a bitter experience and a broken constitution, lies now at Red Hook, where the Quarantine Commissioners have completed her conversion into a floating hospital for yellow-fever patients arriving at Quarantine. It was expected she would be towed down to her moorings before now, but several circumstances have combined to detain her where *she lies, and where she is likely to remain*, until the arrival of some vessel with yellow fever on board makes her presence below a necessity. Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof—and the Commissioners are content to await the emergency before solving the *questions it will bring with it.*

To convert this famous old steamer into a hulk which will hereafter carry only the yellow flag, has cost a good deal of grave and puzzling study, and some money. Including her purchase money, she probably stands us in *some $15,000. But the whole hulk question* is a novel one, and if the first attempt to settle it practically is not a perfect success, no one has *any right to be astonished. We have used* hulks for prisons and hulks for churches before now, but a hulk for a hospital was a perfectly fresh experiment, for it was not imagined until lately that a New World full of cheap land would fail to furnish some little corner of *terra firma*, on which to erect a shanty for the safe lodgement of the sick out of the way of the well. Nor did the experience of our foreign cousins, with their hulks moored at each end in some sluggish stream out of the way of storms and raging seas, shed much light upon the anomalous institution that our necessity demanded, —a *perfect hospital, quiet, well-ventilated*, and abundant in its resources to minister to dying men, yet to be anchored where ships drag their heaviest anchors in a storm, and where the swell after an easterly blow makes all approaches perilous.

In most respects the Commissioners have done the best they could with their *ungrateful* job. They possibly might have found an easier riding vessel in a heavy sea than the *Falcon*, but, getting her, they have done what they could to prevent her rolling by spiking timbers along the line of the bilge, on either side of the keel. She will be moored by a chain from the bow, so that she may swing with the tide to an anchor that might hold a small fleet. A sick man on shipboard generally feels that he would be half cured if he could feel firm ground under his bed-posts, and see and smell green grass just out of his window. This half of his cure he must of course forego while hulked, unless the suggestion of Mayor Tiemann to Gov. Seymour should be adopted, and the *Falcon* moored alongside the Old Quarantine dock, which would be almost like being on shore. But we fancy the flame is not all burned out of the Staten Island heart which would make any such location too hot for it, and the Long *Islanders are already getting into a most injudicious* flurry over the possibility of seeking still water for her in Gravesend Bay; *injudicious because altogether superfluous.* The Commissioner has not yet been born who would insult the people of Long Island by subjecting them to an infliction which has already converted the orderly Staten Islanders into clamorous Sepoys. The Commissioners went down the Bay last Saturday to find a spot where the *Falcon* can ride safe from the torches of incendiaries, if not from the wrath of Neptune. They keep their counsels to themselves. But it is not difficult to divine their decision in favor of the Lower Anchorage, since to put her anywhere else would be to make her yellow flag the signal for hoisting the red flag of riot. At the Lower Anchorage, then, she must lie; there her patients must get what rest they can snatch from the tossing of the unquiet sea; thence, when the swell shall permit, the *fomites* of her inmates, their bed-clothes, linen and the like, will be dispatched to the laundries (shall we say to Castleton?) and thence, too, on still nights, the dead of the fever be borne ashore to beds that will not rock with the heaving of the waves.

The interior arrangements of the *Falcon* are in some respects excellent. She was originally a two-decker. They have taken up the floor of the lower deck and ripped out the ceiling that floored the hold. Tanks of fresh water, an ice-box, and a platform to hold the ballast have been put in, so that she can be flooded in the hold from stem to stern with salt water, and there are two strong pumps to pump it out again. There will always be bilge water between the beams to the depth of the beams, but whether if frequently flooded that will be offensive, we cannot say. This lower deck is ventilated when the sea is smooth, by opening the side lights that have been inserted; in bad weather of course they would have to be screwed fast.

The upper deck, except a dining-room partitioned off forward, is left clear of all incumbrances. Windows are left in the sides to admit light and air, and indeed this is the best ventilated part of the ship. Iron bedsteads, placed athwartships, are to be fixed here when the number to be accommodated is large. It was not in the original plan to use this deck at all for patients. The Commissioners remembered that it was on this deck of the *Susquehanna*, while her cargo was still in the hold and the hatches sealed, that the fever broke out with such mortality, and that no ventilation or fumigation that could be devised prevented their dying day after day. With this in mind a house was built above the main deck of the *Falcon*, with the intention of putting all the officers of the ship, and the sick, when not too numerous, in the ample wards constructed thereon,—so, with a perfectly ventilated and empty deck below, and the fresh air accessible on every side above, the hulk would furnish them some advantages that could not be had on shore. The officers' rooms are all towards the bows of the ship, with windows looking out on the sea, and doors and windows opening on the main hall that runs the whole length of the deck, while a hurricane deck built double, with a chamber between for a free admission of air, saves from the heat of the sun. There is one wretched blunder, however, in the construction of the patients' wards, that ought to be remedied, and can cheaply be, before a single sick man is consigned to one of them. They open into the main hall through which there will always be a draught when any air is stirring, but the other three sides are impervious to a breath of it. At the very top on the back of each room there is a narrow window of the depth of a single pane of glass, and this built in, so that it can never be opened. The sick man will gasp for breath while it is blowing a gale outside, and the doctors and committee better be to the enemy with his broomstick to strike out the window-panes and let him have something to breathe. We trust that this grievous error will be corrected at once, before the experiment has been tried of seeing how soon one will die when struggling at the same time with Yellow Jack and the pent-up atmosphere of a Black Hole.

As for the rest, it all seems right. One month after her anchorage it may be pretty well determined whether the inevitable dampness of the bedding on board, whether the rolling and tumbling in the swell and the "short, uneasy motion" of the craft when the tide and the wind disagree, whether the difficulty of boarding her with stores and supplies, and to take on the sick and off the dead, are or are not insuperable objections to a hulk as a *hospital. If the Superintendent begins early* enough he will be able to say at the close of the season whether the profession in this City almost to a man, and the late Quarantine Convention by an almost unanimous vote, promulgated a false doctrine when they announced that the yellow fever is not personally contagious, provided all *fomites* be rigidly excluded. The doctrine of that resolution was, that a man sick of yellow fever, if stripped, washed and removed to a wholesome atmosphere, could not infect the wholesome atmosphere, nor make his bed and *clothing fomites* in their turn. If Dr. Bussell then insists that no inmate of his hulk shall ever board an infected ship, that clean clothing shall be furnished from it to the patient who has been stripped, washed, sheared of his hair, and, if he chooses, clipped of his nails—that, thus renovated and freshly accoutred, the sick man shall be hoisted into the boat by the hands of the infected ship, and so transferred to the floating hospital—unless the resolution embodies *false doctrine, his Falcon* should be no more of a pest-house than if her sick had simple bilious fever. The non-contagionists *hold that yellow fever is not like small-pox*, where infection lies primarily in the person of the patient, but like fever and ague, which one can only get from an atmosphere charged with the miasma. The *Falcon* affords a splendid opportunity to settle forever this question, *which has worried the faculty* and the world for centuries. By all means settle it now, and scores of other questions of no less magnitude will be resolved in its solution.

The Law of Stock-Jobbing.

Until 1858 purchases and sales of stocks on time were illegal. No contract of the kind could be enforced in court, and, as in the case of gamblers, it occasionally happened that losing parties called the statute to the r aid in avoiding the payment of "differences." Defences of that sort were never favorably regarded, either by the community or the courts, for almost invariably they originated in dishonor, and, when successful, resulted in injustice. The act of 1858, which legalized stock-jobbing, by putting a period to suits of the description referred to, performed an acceptable service to the cause of business morals. It places contracts for the purchase or sale of stocks upon the same legal footing with contracts relating to merchandise or real estate. The change is one which commends itself to the good *sense of the public. Speculating in* stocks does not differ essentially from speculating in sugar, or in Central Park lots, and there should be no reason why the stock-jobbers of Wall-street should be less honorable or respectable than any other class of our business men.

A case was tried yesterday in the Circuit Court in this City, before Judge Hogeboom, which may perhaps be the last to arise under the former law. It was an action to recover losses incurred and paid by a speculator in Stocks. The plaintiff was Mr. Peter Outwater, a prominent lawyer and banker of Syracuse; the defendants, Messrs. Travers & Jerome, a well-known firm of brokers in this City. It appeared that Mr. Outwater applied in October, 1857, to Travers & Jerome to purchase and sell Stocks for him, which they did. In the following month the parties had an examination of their accounts, when it appeared that Mr. Outwater had been unsuccessful, his losses amounting to some $2,600. Previous to the commencement of these transactions he had deposited with Messrs. Travers & Jerome the sum of $3,000, or thereabouts. Enough of this to cover losses was applied by them, without objection on the score of legality, though there was some difference of opinion as to the precise balance due Outwater. He however accepted the check of defendants for $546, as such balance, being what remained of his deposit after deducting their claim against him. But Mr. Outwater returned to Syracuse, took counsel and commenced suit. He was sworn on his own behalf, and non-suited—being the only witness examined in the case. The Judge held that by his own testimony he had waived the illegality, and consented to the application which the defendants had made of the deposit. This decision is not merely just in itself, as the matter stands on the record, but important also as tending to check the disposition of many worthy individuals to dabble in stock transactions, under the impression that they are indulging in a decent kind of gambling. Games of chance have a keen and subtle charm for our susceptible and excitable human nature, against which all the barriers the law can build, are not always proof. And while the business of dealing in stocks on time was kept without the scope of the law by arbitrary statutes, the purchase and sale of stock under such conditions presented to the most cautious and canny of citizens all the attractions of the faro-table with none of the positive discredit attached to the frequenters of that too fascinating board. The act of 1858 has changed all this. It will no longer be safe for men to sell Erie or New-York Central on the chance of a prolonged war in Europe, unless they are prepared to bear the losses which will be entailed upon them should a sudden peace send the whole stock-market up to fever-heat. It will no longer be safe for men to buy the same or any other stocks on the faith of a sudden peace unless they are prepared to meet honestly the "differences" that will be fastened upon them by the continuance of the great European struggle by the failure of exhausted exchequers to pay fabricated dividends, by the exposure of gross mismanagements, by the diversion of traffic to better conducted and more happily situated roads. The sense of responsibility is the indispensable safe-guard of honesty in stock-jobbing as in all other branches of human activity.

Cuba Again.—The *Pennsylvanian*, a paper supposed to represent, in a peculiar manner, the views and interests of the President, has undertaken a reargument of the proposition to purchase Cuba. Mr. Buchanan rode in on that question, and the *Pennsylvanian* intends he shall ride out on it. It is, according to that paper, "a national question." "The Island lies upon our very borders." It is "a Gibraltar in our own waters," and if on the ground of military position, we should purchase it." Well, why don't we purchase? Cannot the President and his cabinet beguile Spain into a disposition to sell? Does that "effete monarchy" still remain obstinate?

There can be no doubt that the *Pennsylvanian* has at length hit upon the true way to bring this business to a satisfactory conclusion. Let it keep up its political discussion of the question. It will find no difficulty in convincing the Spanish Ministry that we are greatly in want of their beautiful Island; that we don't feel safe without it; that we are willing to pay any money for it; in short, that Spain may make her own terms, which we shall be only too thankful to accept. If this *course does not bring the Court of Madrid to* reason, what will?

Mr. Borrs Again.

The Hon. John M. Borrs is evidently suffering under a severe attack of himself. He declines his dinner; and he persists in making a great noise and outcry. Of the two symptoms, it is hard to say which is the better fitted to excite anxiety in the minds of those who love and cherish the distinguished gentleman from Virginia.

After Mr. Borrs, at the request of forty enlightened fellow-citizens, had set the American Eagle on the highest pinnacle of the Rocky Mountains, far beyond the reach of vexatious and arbitrary fees from the effete monarchies of Europe, and had satisfactorily proved that General Cass was a traitor to the cause of Expansive Democracy, his forty friends, naturally unwilling that services so valuable should be passed by without a becoming recognition, sent him a cordial invitation to come and eat his dinner with them, publicly, in the sight of his grateful *country. This Mr. Borrs* has refused point blank to do. He will neither be President nor eat his dinners in public. He is a private *citizen, who has quite as much as he can do* to keep the American Eagle out of harm's way; and to this noble work, all his energies, and all his time, must, for the present, be devoted. But he will write a letter with pleasure; a long letter, if not a strong one; and in that, the *forty may take comfort for their utter disappointments* in respect to songs and champagne. He has written a long letter accordingly; not *so long, indeed, as his previous letter*, but still quite long enough. His forty friends have kindly consented to give this letter to a public deprived of the deeper joy of seeing Mr. Borrs dine. Perhaps the public, after reading the letter, (for though the 21st of June has come and gone, the days are still quite long, and in the intervals of the European steamers, the public must have a good many spare hours on its hands,) perhaps, we say, the public after reading this letter will agree with us that it might have been as well for Mr. Borrs to have left the letter unwritten, and to have consumed the dinner that was offered him, in the midst of his sympathising and cupeptic friends the "forty feeding like one."

Mr. Borrs takes vast glory and *Kudos* to himself for forcing the Administration to "recede from its position," and in proof of this, his moral victory proceeds to quote a letter written by order of Secretary Cass, to a foreign naturalized citizen, about a year ago. We have read this letter with the gravest attention, and find it precisely identical in doctrine *with the letter of Secretary Cass to Mr. Horsy*, of Cincinnati, published on the 16th of June, for the purpose of demolishing Mr. Borrs and the forty. If Mr. Borrs regards it as a victory that he has "forced" Secretary Cass to say in 1859 exactly what he said in 1858, we are not disposed to quarrel with him. To extract consistency from such an Administration as that which now watches over the destinies of our beloved country, is indeed a feat of which any man may be reasonably proud. But we hardly think that the particular form in which this feat has been accomplished, warrants the forty in offering a public dinner to the hero, or the hero in conspicuously declining the intended honor.

French and Austrian News.

The superior authenticity of the French over the Austrian reports of occurrences at the seat of war has been curiously illustrated in the case of the most recent news.

Through Germany and England the tidings of the Battle of Magenta came to us embellished with accounts of the "disgrace of Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers," and of the fall of Marshal Canrobert, mortally wounded in action." To these startling features of the conflict, the same veracious authorities added a vague but impressive story of a French defeat on the 6th of June, two days before the triumphant entry of Napoleon and Victor Emanuel into Milan.

The circumstantial character of these inventions easily imposed belief upon the London *Times*, which journal has become so rabidly eager for tidings disastrous to the allied cause as to be no longer very particular in sifting facts from rumors, and a long elaborate "leader" accordingly appeared in its columns on the 8th, showing the great improbability of a decisive Austrian defeat, and the grave difficulties in the way of Napoleon's entrance into the Lombard capital.

On the very same day, while the *quidnuncs* of the Cockney capital were enjoying this prophesy of evil, the fretted vaults of the Cathedral of Milan were ringing with the *Te Deum* chanted in honor of the victorious Emperor and the Sardinian King!

On the 9th, Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers, "disgraced on the 5th," by telegraph from Berne, was leading his corps to a fresh triumph over the Austrians at Marignon; while Marshal Canrobert was, at the same date, in the full enjoyment of his health, his spirits, and his high command.

Municipal Hydrophonia.—Men will differ about nuisances. "Rats and puppies for pies" is said to be an inviting street-cry among the Chinese; here we prefer to listen to the music of "Straw-ber-ri-e-s." So, some unfortunate people have a great disgust for whisky; while others have even a greater abomination of water. *De gustibus non est disputandum.*

Some of our worshipful Councilmen are afflicted with this latter phobia—*hydro*-phobia. The prospective gurgle of public drinking-fountains gives them spasms. If fountains could only be made to run beer or whisky, they would cease to be "public nuisances," perhaps; but that they should be erected by the Croton Aqueduct Department, with no chance for "pickings," and then only convey the miserable stuff brewed up among the mountains and in the clouds of heaven, gives these gentlemen convulsions outright.

Now, we would not contest this as a matter of taste, for reasoning is impossible in such a case. But we would modestly suggest that the people who retain their antiquated notions about the use of cold water for a thirsty soul should be indulged in their infirmity. And if the representatives of the Liquor Dealers consult the interests of their constituents, they will cease their hindrance to a "constitutional vote" in favor of supplying drink for the masses elsewhere than in aldermanic "oyster" shops or corner groceries. There is such

The California Mail Contract via Nicaragua and the Nicaragua Inchoate Grants.

In consequence of the many contradictory statements regarding the action of the Postmaster-General in making the contract for the transportation of the mails across Nicaragua, we have come at some pains to examine into this matter, and we find the facts as follows. The present contract with old Panama will expire on Sept. 30, next, and Congress having refused to authorize a renewal of the contract, and rejected the appropriations for the same, which had been attached to the different bills by the Senate, the Postmaster-General, feeling the importance and necessity of providing for the mails between the Atlantic States and California, acted under the section of the law of 1836, which authorizes the Postmaster-General *to contract for the transportation of the mails on* any mail route the contract for which shall have expired or been forfeited before the regular annual forming ass of contracts at the end of the fiscal year. *Without advertising for proposals*, the Postmaster-General decided to invite by circular letter addressed to all such persons as had intimated a desire to contract for this service, proposals for the mails between New-York, New-Orleans and San Francisco, these being the terminal of the route as established by law, for a period of nine months, to the end of the fiscal year. This circular was also published in the Union, and copied into many other papers. Bids were received from five parties, who made nine propositions. Those made by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, by Mr. Ogden and Mr. Vanderbilt were not in conformity to the specifications; that made by Mr. Johnson, being the lowest, was accepted, in accordance with the law making it obligatory in all cases upon the Postmaster-General to give the contract to the lowest bidder. Mr. Johnson's bid was for $9,000 a trip, for the entire service from New-York and New-Orleans connecting at Key West *viâ* Nicaragua to San Francisco in twenty-three days. The contract price heretofore paid has been about $756,000 a year. At the rate of the Johnson contract the yearly cost will be about $210,000, and the California postages amount to about $100,000; so that if the Johnson contract be made in good faith, and the service be really done, this would imply a saving to the Department. Much has been said of an unusual delay in executing the Johnson contract, but we are assured that the contract was executed in less than *twelve days* after it had been prepared, whereas the usual time given to bidders is *some two months*, as the bidding are inclosed in April and the contracts are to be signed by July 1. The present contract has been duly executed by three good sureties, who justified in the sum of $700,000.

We are furthermore assured that this contract has never been offered for sale to any one. Mr. Johnson acts as agent for certain parties who hold the Walker-Vandyke Grant from Nicaragua, and these parties are now making all the necessary arrangements for the performance of the contract. The lake and river boats of the old Transit Company now lying in Nicaragua have been secured by them; officers, engineers and men have been sent out to put the boats in perfect order. A new boat, the *Scottish Chief*, now at Key West, has been ordered to Nicaragua, officers and men having been sent from New-York a few days ago to take her to San Juan, and arrangements are making for first-class steamers both on the Atlantic and Pacific side.

It appears that General Jerez gave official notice to our Secretary of State that the Government of Nicaragua "ardently" desired that the mails of the United States should be transported *through Nicaragua, and he received notice from* our Government that, if necessary, the mails *would be sent over under an escort of United* States troops. General Jerez informed the Vandyke party that his Government would not impose any obstacle to the transportation of mails and passengers across Nicaragua, under the Vandyke grant, as that grant had been made by him under a full power of attorney from Nicaragua "to utter all the Transit affairs in the same manner as if the State of Nicaragua were present." It requires no confirmation, and the old canal charter having been revoked, it now stands without any competitor—as the Belly charter is for making a canal only, no right of transit falling to him until the canal shall be completed.

It seems that General Jerez, on the day before he left New-York for Nicaragua—viz.: 8th June—made a new contract with the old Canal Company—having first received from said Company a full and complete surrender of their old charter, with all claim for damages, &c., &c. This new charter must be confirmed by the Congress of Nicaragua before it can have any vitality, and Congress does not meet for two years. General Jerez's object evidently was to get rid of the question of damages, and to take the matter out of the hands of Secretary Cass. That he has accomplished; and if the Congress of Nicaragua refuses, as General Jerez no doubt intends it shall, to recognize the new charter, it is likely that Secretary Cass will not be willing to receive the claim for damages, as the Company has undertaken to act independently of him. From all these facts we infer that this long-closed route may after all soon be opened in a substantial manner.

Excursion to Jones' Wood of the People of St. Mary's R. C. Church.

SPEECH OF MAYOR TIEMANN.

The attendants at St. Mary's Church (R. C.) in Grand-street, and a great many others besides, celebrated the era of Corpus Christi by an excursion to Jones' Wood, and, in renovating themselves, enjoyed the additional pleasure of contributing to the fund for the erection of the new parochial school-house, which has been projected by the Very Rev. Archdeacon McCarron, the Pastor, and for which a large amount of money has been already contributed by the parishioners. The morning at first threatened rain, but made a desperate effort to keep fair and succeeded. The day was magnificent, and people who at first were hesitating took advantage of the glorious noon and flocked to the Wood in crowds. There were not less than fifteen thousand persons on the ground, and a surprising supply of soldiers, each surrounded by a group of dancers who thrashed the boards of the dancing-floor, if there were any, in a style of rollicking gayety and hearty good-humor that was eminently characteristic of "the green sod." There there was a brass band on the balcony of the hotel which played waltzes and quadrilles. There was a band of negro minstrels, whose broad hilarities drew an immense throng. There were shows also, including that of a Professor who astonished the spectators who paid for the sight, by swallowing a sword 26 inches long. There were swings, and merry-go-rounds, and soaps, which were kept in incessant use. The fun went on merrily and harmoniously. A few rowdies got in, despite the vigilance of the Committee appointed to guard the entrances, but they were not so ill-behaved as to call for interference by the Police, whose position for the day was a sinecure. In the evening after all had dined and danced, and enjoyed themselves as they best preferred, Father McCarron, Father Brown, Father McCleland, Mayor Tiemann, Mr. Gallagher, Mr. McEver, and a host of others ascended the platform lately vacated by the minstrels. The assemblage gathered around, and were briefly addressed by Archdeacon McCarron, who, having complimented them on their liberal spirit, proceeded, quite ably, to urge the necessity to our social prosperity of imparting a religious as well as a secular education to the young. He was loudly cheered, and, before retiring, introduced Mayor Tiemann, who was hailed with a renewed burst of applause.

The Mayor dwelt on the benefit of thirty hours, talked pleasantly about the Temperance influences of family amusements out of doors, and commented his hearers by saying that Dutchmen do as he was, and much as he appreciated the Dutch for their rational mode of enjoying themselves, he felt bound to admit that on this occasion his Irish fellow-citizens showed themselves as orderly, as well behaved, and as sensible as anything the Dutch ever did in the same line.

The Mayor was repeatedly cheered, and when he had withdrawn, which was about 6 o'clock, the people began to consider the propriety of their doing the same. Some long lines of men, women and children streamed down the walks, meeting at the entrance, and crowding the cars, which run every two minutes, and were crammed for hours in bearing home their living freight. The day passed with but two accidents. A poor woman had her foot wrenched off, whilst taking a ride on one of the merry-go-rounds; and an old man, when incautiously passing near one of the swings, was struck on the head and severely injured. Due care was taken of both, by those who had the arrangements in charge.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE CASE OF MAYOR GRACIE.—The case of Mayor Gracie, on the charge of neglect of duty in not preventing the Orange riots, was called in the Court of Oyer and Terminer this morning, and the Grand Jury were charged by Recorder Smith. The Mayor was not present, but was represented by counsel. The Grand Jury retired, and will probably not report before Monday.

THE RIOTERS.—Yesterday morning Justice Osborne committed to the Penitentiary for one year Thomas Ryan, who was convicted of rioting on Thursday. Ryan was one of the first who were arrested, and was sentenced at once. Two others, named Thomas Ryan and Thomas Ryan, were also committed to the Penitentiary for one year each. Another Thomas Ryan was committed to the Penitentiary for six months. Two others were committed to the Penitentiary for three months each. Two others were committed to the Penitentiary for two months each. Two others were committed to the Penitentiary for one month each. Two others were committed to the Penitentiary for twenty days each. Two others were committed to the Penitentiary for ten days each. Two others were committed to the Penitentiary for five days each. Two others were committed to the Penitentiary for three days each. Two others were committed to the Penitentiary for two days each. Two others were committed to the Penitentiary for one day each. Two others were committed to the Penitentiary for twelve hours each. Two others were committed to the Penitentiary for six hours each. Two others were committed to the Penitentiary for three hours each. Two others were committed to the Penitentiary for two hours each. Two others were committed to the Penitentiary for one hour each. Two others were committed to the Penitentiary for half an hour each. Two others were committed to the Penitentiary for a quarter of an hour each. Two others were committed to the Penitentiary for ten minutes each. Two others were committed to the Penitentiary for five minutes each. Two others were committed to the Penitentiary for two minutes each. Two others were committed to the Penitentiary for one minute each. Two others were committed to the Penitentiary for half a minute each. Two others were committed to the Penitentiary for a quarter of a minute each. Two others were committed to the Penitentiary for ten seconds each. Two others were committed to the Penitentiary for five seconds each. Two others were committed to the Penitentiary for two seconds each. Two others were committed to the Penitentiary for one second each. Two others were committed to the Penitentiary for half a second each. Two others were committed to the Penitentiary for a quarter of a second

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FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT FARM, OF 140 acres, in Orange County, 6 miles by plank road from Middletown; fish-pond, good buildings and beautiful prospect. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HALF OF A HOUSE WANTED—FOR A GENtleman, wife and servant; no children. Location must be agreeable; not above 35th-st., and between 3d and 6th avs. For suitable accommodations $400 to $500 per annum will be paid. References of undoubted character will be required and given. Address W. C., Box No. 733 Post-office, with full particulars as to location, terms and family of present occupant.

WANTED—A FRONT BASEMENT ROOM, SUITAble for a doctor's office, in Brooklyn; an office on or near Clinton-st. preferred. Direct, DOCTOR, No. 16 Bergen-st., Brooklyn.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—A. FLORENTINE, JR., GENERAL furnishing undertaker, has removed from No. 503½ Mulberry-st., to 174 Canal-st., near the Bowery, New-York.

REMOVAL.—DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFE Depôt removed from No. 189 Pearl to No. 63 Murray-st., corner College place. ROBERT M. PATTON.

REFRIGERATORS.—WINSHIP'S AND OTHER maker's water coolers, ice pitchers, meat safes, ice cream freezers, carpet sweepers, wire covers, &c., at BALDWIN & JOHNSTON'S, No. 62 Maiden-lane.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ELEGANT FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—For sale or exchange for productive City property, (on account of departure for Europe,) the beautiful country seat known as "Lake Marion," owned by the late John W. Pinney, situated 4½ miles from Peekskill, directly on the complete road leading to Lake Mahopac, in a most picturesque and delightful region of country, and adjacent to Lake Mohegan. The place contains about fifteen acres, all in high state of cultivation; fenced and everything in perfect order; fruit of every description; grapes, strawberries and raspberries, also, in great abundance; the garden very large, soil rich, fully planted with the finest vegetables; a very large orchard; fine hot bed, and asparagus bed; two very large fish ponds, filled with gold fish, and surrounded by willow trees; a fine spring, never-failing, well shaded; also, well and cistern. The house is commodious, 16 rooms, 3 parlors, 1 dining-room, 1 breakfast room; the rest sleeping rooms; large pantries; closets; milk-room, &c.; it stands on an eminence, lawn large, sloping shade trees, shrubbery and flowers of every description, and in abundance. The house is entirely and handsomely furnished throughout; piano, &c.; 20 elegant oil-paintings, by the old masters, selected in Italy; ice-house large and well filled; carriage-house, new and large, and carriages; 4 cows of superior breed; hogs and poultry. Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and see us, as the place cannot be appreciated without being seen. Possession immediately. For particulars and view of the place, apply at No. 44 Exchange place, to JAMES W. WINTER, Banker; or to the owner, on the premises. Terms easy; payments to suit purchaser.

FOR SALE—AT PUBLIC AUCTION, ON THE premises, on THURSDAY, 30th inst., at 4½ P. M., that beautiful country seat located immediately upon the Sound, at Star Landing, N. J. It consists of about seven acres of land, admirably adapted for a residence, purposes, as a healthy, good neighborhood, and of daily access to the City per steamboat Thomas Hunt. House, cottage, with two wings, and necessary out-buildings—all new; young orchard and small fruit. This is an opportunity seldom offered for a beautiful country residence in close proximity to the City. For further particulars inquire of A. S. GARCIEL, No. 167 Broadway, New-York, or at De Graw's Hotel, Rahway.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE WITH OR WITHOUT furniture, for five months, a year, or a term of years, situated at Scarsdale, Westchester County, 17 miles from 26th-st., New-York, by New-Haven or Harlem Railroad, and within 30 minutes' drive of other station. The location is high and healthy, well wooded, with shade and fruit trees, pleasant walks, and delightful views of country, and adjacent to Lake Mohegan. The place contains about fifteen acres, all in high state of cultivation; fences and everything in perfect order; fruit of every description; grapes, strawberries and raspberries, also, in great abundance; the garden very large, soil rich, fully planted with the finest vegetables; a very large orchard; fine hot bed, and asparagus bed; two very large fish ponds, filled with gold fish, and surrounded by willow trees; a fine spring, never-failing, well shaded; also, well and cistern. The house is commodious, 16 rooms, 3 parlors, 1 dining-room, 1 breakfast room; the rest sleeping rooms; large pantries; closets; milk-room, &c.; it stands on an eminence, lawn large, sloping shade trees, shrubbery and flowers of every description, and in abundance. The house is entirely and handsomely furnished throughout; piano, &c.; 20 elegant oil-paintings, by the old masters, selected in Italy; ice-house large and well filled; carriage-house, new and large, and carriages; 4 cows of superior breed; hogs and poultry. Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and see us, as the place cannot be appreciated without being seen. Possession immediately. For particulars and view of the place, apply at No. 44 Exchange place, to JAMES W. WINTER, Banker; or to the owner, on the premises. Terms easy; payments to suit purchaser.

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FOR SALE—SEVERAL DESIRABLE FARMS and building sites on the west shore of the Hudson, in Bergen County, N. J., and Rockland County, N. Y., contiguous to the line of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, which has recently been completed and opened to the public, and accessible from Jersey City to Piermont. Parties wishing to secure desirable locations in the country contiguous to New-York, with convenient facilities of communication with the City, will find it for their interest to call on the undersigned, at his office, where maps of the country can be seen, and more particular information obtained. WM. B. BEYMOUR,
No. 271 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st.

TO LET—AT NEWARK, N. J.—THE BEAUTIFUL rural residence No. 633 Broad-st., near lower depôt; house is nearly new, contains parlor, library, dining-rooms, kitchen, &c., on first floor; seven sleeping-rooms up stairs. Lot 50x240 feet. Stable on rear. Garden stocked with forest trees, evergreens, shrubbery, fruits and flowers. Fine well of water. Possession immediately. Rent low to a good tenant. Apply to CHAS. H. PIERSON, No. 74 South-st.

TO RENT FOR THE SUMMER, OR UNtil the 1st of April next, a partially furnished Country seat; very accessible; in a healthy and sightly location; 17 miles from the City Hall. The house is large and in good repair. Ice house, garden, and plenty of fruit. Will be rented low by CALDWELL & JAMES, No. 66 Broadway.

AT TARRYTOWN.—FOR SALE OR TO LET.—An eligible premises known as the Irving House. The house and surroundings are well calculated for a first-class hotel or boarding-house, being capacious and well arranged to accommodate one hundred persons. To a desirable tenant the premises will be put in good order, and on favorable terms. Apply to THOMAS B. CUDDINGTON, No. 76 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR PROPERTY in this City, Williamsburgh or Brooklyn, within ten minutes' walk of the ferries, a beautiful country residence, within 45 minutes' ride, on the New York and New-Haven Railroad. House filled in with brick, contains 10 rooms, and built in the best manner. Address EXCHANGE, Box No. 166 Times Office, describing property and price.

FOR SALE—A MODERN BUILT COTTAGE house, with four lots of ground handsomely laid out with shrubbery, fruit trees, &c., situated on the road from the City Hall, New-York; access to the property every 10 minutes by railroad or steamboat. Inquire of G. DAYTON, on the premises, Garden-st., Mott Haven, or of JOS. T. MARTIN No. 68 South-st., New-York.

A RARE CHANCE.—A FINE COUNTRY SEAT on Staten Island, with a large new house, barns, stables, plenty of fruit and shade; position healthy; high grounds, fine water, and 5 acres of good land; price $5,000; $3,000 or $4,000 can remain on mortgage. Inquire of MARTIN BROS. & CO., 69 Leonard-st., New-York.

STAMFORD, CONN.—TO LET A NEAT COTtage recently built containing seven rooms, situated about ¼ of a mile from the village of Stamford with fine view of the Sound, good water, &c., &c. Most of the furniture will be sold if desired. Address Box No. 230 Stamford Post-office.

RAVENSWOOD, L. I.—TO LET—A LARGE cottage house, with 2¼ acres ground, beautifully situated on the East River. Has stable and other out buildings, the grounds are well laid out and abound in every variety of fruit. Will be rented very low to a good tenant. Apply to WM. NELSON, Jr., No. 66 South-st.

HOUSE AND LOT AT YONKERS FOR SALE.—Beautifully situated, commanding a view of the river for 20 miles; house modern built; has seven range, &c.; lot half an acre. Price $6,500, part of which can remain if desired. Apply to C. A. PEASE & CO., No. 302 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, A neat cottage, barn, and half an acre of ground well stocked with choice fruit; five minutes' walk from landing, and commanding a fine river view.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE IN NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—A beautiful residence, No. 108 George-st.; lot 33x115, house 25x61; has 16 rooms, with gas and water; three minutes' walk from depôt. Apply to GREENE & CROWELL, No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 52.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON PELham Neck, Westchester County, 15 miles from New-York; lies on the Sound; plenty of good fishing, oysters, clams, &c. Apply at No. 62 West 32d.

TO LET—ON LONG ISLAND SOUND, NEAR Stamford, Conn., a country house, (furnished) with about five acres of land; bathing beach within 50 feet of the house. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO. 14 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the Times Building. Apply at the Times Office.

TO LET—POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY.—Room, kitchen and bedroom, No. 187 Forsyth-st. $8 00
Room and two bedrooms, No. 24 Ludlow-st. 7 00
Parlor and basement floors, No. 154 West 20th-st. 21 00
Also, five rooms (the second floor) same house. 14 50
Two large rooms, corner 2d-st. and 3d-av. 10 00
Three rooms, No. 116 Columbia-st. 6 00
Two rooms, No. 20 Bayard-st. 5 50
Apartments of three rooms, rear No. 26 Rivington-st 6 00
Two rooms, rear No. 21 Avenue C. 4 25
Two rooms, rear No. 102 Canon-st. 3 50
Four rooms, No. 394 9th-st. 8 00
Inquire of A. M. FANNING, No. 289 Bowery.

TO LEASE—ON THE EAST RIVER, AT BUSHwick Creek—SIXTY LOTS OF GROUND fronting 260 feet on the East River, between North 12th-st. and North 13th sts., Brooklyn, lately occupied by H. B. Wells & Co., as a ship yard. This property lies opposite to 14th-st., in New-York, and is a DESIRABLE LOCATION FOR A FERRY, or for any business requiring so much surface in one plot on the East River. Apply to CORNS. DU BOIS, 37 Water st.

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE-story white marble building, No. 625 Broadway. The first lot is 200x26 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last six years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Warerooms. For further information, apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 625 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 238 Broadway.

TO LET—THE STORE 100 FEET BY 23, WITH basement and cellar, No. 216 William-st., and workshops in the rear building, 60 feet by 40, 19 windows in each; store No. 204 William st.; the 6th and 8th floors of house No. 113 Nassau-st., for light manufacturing purposes. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 19 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR UPPER lofts of store corner of Warren and Greenwich sts.; suitable for business purposes, having hoistway, gas on every story, and Croton water to the fourth; well lighted from both streets. Will be let for one business only. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—TO A SMALL, GENTEEL FAMILY, second story above the store in that new, first-class house on the corner of 45th-st. and 6th-av., two large rooms and three bedrooms, with all the modern improvements; front parlor 22 by 16 feet; back one 18 feet square. Inquire on the premises of J. C. EARLE.

HOUSE TO LET NEAR MADISON-PARK.—The 4-story, brown-stone, English basement house No. 45 East 23d-st. will be rented to a good tenant. It has all the modern improvements and is in superb order. For a physician the house and situation is very desirable. Apply to C. C. & H. M. TABER, No. 76 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS 4-STORY BROWN-stone house No. 49 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. House has all the modern improvements, and was put in perfect order last month. Rent, $1,500. Apply to E. C. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—TO A PRIvate family only, in 22d-st., near 4th av., with the improvements, and in perfect order. Apply to R. C. READ, No. 56 East 22d-st., from 1 to 2 P. M.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—A three-story and basement brick house, in perfect repair, delightfully situated near Carroll Park. Inquire of Mr. COIT, No. 40 Park-row, Times Building.

TO LET—FURNISHED, THE 4-STORY ENGLISH basement brown stone front house No. 78 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn. Has all the modern improvements. Apply to HENRY SHELDEN & CO., No. 53 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE.—THE FIRST-CLASS beautifully furnished house No. 29 West 16th-st., will be let, and immediate possession given. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE COTTAGE NO. 124 Vanderbilt-av.; 12 rooms; rent till May next $320.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED BEDROOM, WITHOUT board, at No. 826 Broome-st.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th-av.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TWO LARGE SIZE OLOOKing-glasses, French plate, 6x12's, with elegant gilt frames; to be seen at the store of W. K. O'BRIEN, 12th-st., corner 3d-av.

SUMMER RESORTS.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, NIAGARA FALLS.—ROBERT B. COLEMAN, late of the firm of Coleman & Stetson, of the Astor House and more recently engaged at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, has in connection with his son, FREDERICK W. COLEMAN, opened the above named elegant house, which, having been enlarged and greatly improved, renders it very desirable to visitors at this, the greatest of watering places.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THE BEAUTIFUL RESIdence known as "Oaklands," two miles from New Hamburgh on the Hudson, will be open for reception of boarders on the 15th of June. The house is unsurpassed by any in the country, has very large rooms, especially convenient for families, has wide piazzas around each story, is situated on a large farm from which the table will be supplied with choice fruits and vegetables, and is on an eminence which commands a view of the most picturesque scenery. Delightful drives in the vicinity. Address D. P. G., Box No. 177 Times Office.

SAN SOUCI HOTEL,
BALLSTON SPA.

This hotel, so long and favorably known to the pleasure-seeking public, will be open for visitors, under the supervision of W. W. DAY, June 23. This house has lately been put in complete repair, with all modern improvements, combining elegance, comfort and quietness, which combination it is impossible to find in larger places. The Mineral Springs of this place need no commendation, as their medicinal properties have a reputation world wide. As a Summer resort for those seeking health, rest, or pleasure, the San Souci offers inducements which no other hotel has, or can have.
W. W. DAY, Proprietor.

LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, HUDSON COUNTY, N. J.—This fashionable Summer Hotel is now open for the reception of guests. The La Tourette House is beautifully situated on the banks of the Kill Von Kull, opposite Staten Island. With an extensive water front, good salt water bathing, fishing, boating, &c., and pleasant drives in the vicinity. Connected with the shaded grounds of the hotel are seventeen acres of land for gardening purposes, which furnish vegetables, &c., for the exclusive use of the hotel. Gentlemen with their families visiting New-York during the Summer months, will find the La Tourette House as convenient as a hotel in town. Steamboats leave Pier No. 2 North River at 7¾, 9, and 11.45 A. M., 1 and 3.45 P. M.; from Barclay-st., at 10 A. M., and 4¾ P. M.
WESLEY W. HILL, (late of La Farge House,)
Proprietor.

N. B.—It takes no longer to go from New-York to Bergen Point than from South Ferry to Union-square.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I.—Is now open for the reception of guests. This hotel is handsomely situated within ten minutes' walk of the Atlantic Ocean, and for the advantages of bathing and pure air it cannot be

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE
OF THE
GREAT WESTERN
MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Grand Western Buildings, Nos. 51 and 53 Pine-st.
NEW-YORK.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of Six Per Cent. on the $1,000,000 Cash Capital Stock of this Company, will be paid at this office, on and after July 1.

Transfer Books will be closed from on and after June [illegible], until July 1.

DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

JOHN MUNROE & Co.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,
SPAIN,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,
BELGIUM,	SWEDEN,

Also on
CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA,
SMYRNA, JERUSALEM,
CADIZ.

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or sight, for sale in sums to suit.

INTERNATIONAL BANK,
CANADA.

This Bank organized under act of Parliament, is prepared to make deposits, discount all paper in Canada, and remit by sight-draft on New-York, on day of payment, at the lowest current rate of Exchange.

The bills of this Bank are redeemed by the Metropolitan Bank, New-York.

Bankers in Montreal—Union Bank, New-York; Mercantile Bank, Boston; Bank of Commerce, Cleveland; Day, Grinnell & Co., Hartford.

J. W. KERRIGAN, Cashier.

Toronto, June 21, 1859.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK.

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travellers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.,
No. 54 Wall-st.,
Purchase or collect California State and City of San Francisco Coupons due July, at current rates.

HENDERSON, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travellers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

A. HELMONT, NO. 70 BEAVER-STREET,
Buys and collects the Coupons of the State of California as the most favorable terms.

BILLS AT 41 DAYS ON UNION BANK of London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 61 Broadway.

MALONE ET AL. VS. THE NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY ET AL.—IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA: IN AND FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT. January Term, 1859, No. 19. In Equity.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, made in the above case, on the 22d day of April, 1859, will be exposed at public sale, at the Merchants' Exchange, on the Tuesday, the 26th day of July, A. D. 1859, at 12 o'clock, Noon, at the Philadelphia Sales Room, in the city of Philadelphia, by Messrs. Thos. & Sons, the following-described railroad and other property, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, to wit:

The NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD, from its terminus in Mercantile in the County of Lawrence, Pennsylvania, to the southeastern terminus, at or near Blairsville, Indiana County, Pennsylvania, and all the corporate rights, franchises, and privileges thereto belonging or appertaining, and all the depots, depot grounds, and real estate belonging to said railroad; and said NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

ANDREW M. EASTWICK,
EDWARD C. KNIGHT,
PETER A. KEYSER,
} Trustees.

N. B.—Reference from the report of the Master, that the entire line of said railroad, a distance of 95 miles, or thereabouts, that 68 consecutive miles of said road have been graded, and the bridge masonry thereon completed, and the superstructure of the bridges in part but not wholly made. That that portion of said road is, for the most part balasted, but the remainder upon the part of said road have not been completed; and that two miles, or thereabouts, of the track have been laid. Of the remaining portion of the road, three miles only have been graded; that since the work aforementioned has been done, many of the trench constructed have fallen in; that the same in several places have been filled by slides of earth and gravel, and the ballast in several places destroyed.

TERMS OF SALE.

The said Railroads, Franchises and Premises above mentioned, will be exposed to sale entire and in one lot, and the following terms and conditions will be observed in the making of the said sale, in accordance with the decree of the Court: In case any one of the holders of the Bonds or Coupons due and payable upon the said Bonds of the said "THE NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY," and secured by the Mortgage executed by the said Andrew M. Eastwick, Edward C. Knight, and Peter A. Keyser, Trustees, shall become the purchaser of the said property, or any part thereof, at the said sale, he shall be required to pay to the said Trustees, or to the Solicitor of the Plaintiffs, the amount of the Bonds or Coupons held by him or them in whole or in part of the said Bonds and Coupons to the amount so held by him or them in whole or in part of the said Bonds and Coupons to the amount of such rate per cent. of the per value thereof, as the holders of the said Bonds or Coupons so purchasing to respectively entitled to receive out of the proceeds of said sale, after the payment of expenses and costs for which there or dividend the said delivery thereof, and upon the payment of the purchase money, the said Bonds and Coupons so purchased shall be delivered to the purchaser thereof, or in case of default within twenty days thereafter to the next highest bidder for the same, a proper deed or deeds for the granting and conveying unto him or them of the aforesaid lands, railroads, franchises, and premises, and premises to be delivered to him or them upon the acknowledgment thereof in this said Court, to have and to hold the same and enjoy the same forever, subject to the lien of any judgment or judgments entered in the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county relating to the same for such estate and estates as the said "North-western Railroad Company" has therein, and that the said bidders at said said shall pay down at the time of signing the conditions of sale, the sum of one thousand dollars. For further particulars, apply to W. BENNETT, Solicitor for Complainants.

No. 900 Spruce-st., Philadelphia.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. upon the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 31 day of July next, at the transfer office of the Company, No. 456 Washington-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st prox. inclusive.

A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.

June 3, 1859.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 34th-st. and 8th-av., open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; on Wednesday and Saturday until 7 P. M.; all sums deposited on or before July 1, will commence to draw interest from that date. Interest will also be allowed on all sums deposited as late as the 10th day of the month, from the day on which the deposit shall be made.

WM. P. HAVEMEYER, President.

Ransom H. Bunn, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 14 Wall-st., New-York, June 14, 1859. The Board of Directors of this Company having this day changed the periods for declaring semi-annual dividends from May and November to January and July, have declared an extra Dividend of three Per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 1st day of July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 16th day of June inst., to the said 1st day of July.

R. A. STANBURY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 29 Pine-st., N. Y., June 14, 1859. The Board of Directors of this Company are hereby notified that the books of subscription to the increased capital stock will be opened at this office on July 1, at 12 M., and will remain open until July 9, inclusive.

All the increased stock not subscribed for by the present stockholders will be held at the disposal of the Board of Directors. THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK,
New-York, June 20, 1859.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Four (4) per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank will be paid on and after the first day of July ensuing.

The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. to the 1st prox., inclusive.

By order,
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 45 Wall-st.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared an extra Dividend of Two and one half Dollars per Share, payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 27th to the 30th inst., inclusive. JAS M. RANKIN, Sec'y.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent on the Capital Stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from this date until July 6.

W. A. BREKER, Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 60 Clarke-st., near Greenwich-st., open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., on MONDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 5 to 7 P. M. Interest at six (6) per cent. on sums from $1 to $5,000.

MORRIS D. VAN FELT, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUNKER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 329 Broadway, New-York, June 1, 1859. The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. to 1st July inclusive.

WM. JAFFRAY, Sec'y.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE, in sums to suit applicants in New-York or Brooklyn, or Staten Island, or on farms. E. COCKCROFT, No. 19 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD CO.—The Coupons due July 1, 1859, on $400,000 First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that day, at the office of SCHUCHARDT & GERHARD.

$3,000 WANTED ON MORTGAGE FOR three years. GEO. W. HARKNESS, No. 106 Broadway, second floor.

WELLMAN HOGE & CO. HAVE REMOVED to No. 2 Rue de Rivoli, Louvre, Liverpool, California, and the South-West Bar rooms.

FINANCIAL.

CIRCULAR.

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, (Eastern Division.)

NEW-YORK, May 18, 1859.

SIR: The Trustees named in the Agreement of Dec. 15, 1858, to which your signature is annexed, in pursuance of authority given in the sixth article, hereby require the surrender and delivery to them, previous to the 1st day of July next, of the Shares of Stock, the Bonds, Coupons and Claims agreed to be placed in the Trust, in conformity with the stipulations in said agreement.

The Trustees will be prepared to receive the Stock, Bonds, Coupons and evidences of claims to be surrendered, on and after the 1st day of June next, at their office, No. 40 Wall-st., New-York, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M., and to act pursuant to the powers conferred upon them by said agreement.

For the surrendered of Stockholders their Certificates of Stock may be surrendered to the Secretary of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, at Cincinnati, transferred by the power of attorney attached thereto, to the Trustees; and on receiving advice thereof, Trust Certificates, for ten per cent of the amount, will be at once transmitted to the said Secretary for delivery to the respective parties. Stockholders who may become entitled to an additional Certificate of ten per cent, on conditions named in the seventh article, will be furnished with such Certificates immediately on the performance of such conditions.

EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBERS (CREDITORS OF THE CHICAGO, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY) having been incorporated by the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, at the session in May, 1859, under the name and style of the "Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Company," for the purposes mentioned in the act of incorporation and having been by said General Assembly authorized to organize said corporation, hereby (to that end) give notice that we will open the books for subscription to the capital stock of said corporation, at the Pontine Hote, in the City of New Haven, on THURSDAY, the 14th day of July, 1859, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in accordance with the provisions of said act of incorporation.

Due notice will hereafter be given of the "manner and form" as well as the "terms and conditions" on which such subscriptions will be received.

Copies of said act of incorporation may be had upon application to Nathan Peck, Esq., New-Haven; or to N. A. Coverdry, No. 29 William-st., New-York.

DENNIS KIMBERLY,	LEVERETT CANDEE,
NATHAN PECK,	JOHN W. MANSFIELD,
N. A. COWDRY,	A. MANN, Jr.,
	CHARLES CONGDON.

NEW-HAVEN, June 18, 1859.

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.—Parties in America, holders of above named bonds, desirous of uniting with the European bondholders in the arrangement adopted by them, will obtain information regarding the same, and can sign documents similar to those executed in Europe, upon application to Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Bankers, No. 63 Wall-st., New York, on or before 1st July next, or to JOHN H. JACKSON, Attorney at Law, Cincinnati, Ohio.

H. W. FERNIE of London.
Agent and Attorney of the European Bondholders.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK.—NO. 1 THIRD-st., corner of 7th-st. Moneys deposited prior to 1st July will commence bearing interest from that date at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and at 5 per cent. on larger amounts. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

P. W. Hunn,
Charles Miller, } Vice Presidents. I. T. Smith, Sec'y.

ILLINOIS INTEREST.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the interest accruing on the debt of the State of Illinois on the first Monday of July next, will be paid by me at the office of Lowe, Hamlen & Co., No. 8 Wall-street, on and after the 5th day of July. All interest not collected before Aug. 5 will be paid at my office in Springfield, Illinois.

JAMES MILLER,
June 3, 1859. Treasurer of Illinois.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 65 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 23, 1859. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable at the office of the Company on and after the 1st prox.

JOSIN BAKER, Secretary.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INterest on the Bonds of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad of Illinois, due July 1, 1859, will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons, on and after that date, at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York. GEO. SARNET, President.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Portland Cemetery Association, for the election of Trustees, will be held on TUESDAY, June 28, 1859, at the office of the Hon. W. R. Besbe, No. 16 Wall-st., at 9½ o'clock A. M. E. H. LORD, Secretary.

I WANT TO BORROW $35,000 FOR five years, secured by real estate worth three times that amount, interest payable semi annually. Address S. B. NAGUS, through the General Post office.

S. B. NAGUS.

THE NOTES OF THE HONESDALE BANK, of Pennsylvania, will be redeemed until further notice by the Merchants' Exchange Bank, New-York, at one quarter of one per cent. discount.

R. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, SAINT PAUL, Minnesota, June 15, 1859.—The interest on Minnesota State Bonds, due 1st July next, will be paid upon presentation of the proper coupons at the Atlantic Bank, New-York. G. W. ARMSTRONG, Treasurer.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED AT THE Lowest market rates by KIRTLAND & CO., 25 Pine-st.

INSURANCE.

THE HARMONY FIRE
AND
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY
Have removed their Offices to
NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
Where, with an unimpaired Capital of $150,000 and a surplus of nearly $40,000, they continue their business as heretofore, on terms which compare favorably with those of other reliable institutions.

R. C. GLOVER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
HENDRIK HUDSON,
FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION INSURANCE
COMPANY,
No. 17 Nassau-st.

The books of subscription to the Capital Stock of this Company are now open, and will remain open, at this office, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., until the whole amount shall be subscribed, under the direction of the following Commissioners:

GEORGE S. DOUGHTY,	J. D. BEERS,
WILLIAM KENT,	HENRY L. PIERSON,
LUTHER BRADISH,	FRED. DE PEYSTER,
PETER COOPER,	ALVIN BENEGGINS,
SHEPHERD KNAPP,	F. S. KINNEY,
	ANSON LIVINGSTON.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

ESTABLISHED 1828.
GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3, and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 217, 219, and 221 Elm-st.,
New-York.

Manufacturers of iron railing of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices &c.
Bank-doors, safes, and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Ornamental grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen in the Times Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Bunt's store, College-place.
United States Custom houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland; and United States Assay Office, New-York.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED
TO THE PUBLIC
By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons only are licensed under my patents in this City:

George R. Jackson & Co.
J. P. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
E. B. Althause & Co.
Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Hyatt.

The law is that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them—as I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT.

New-York, January, 1859.

GRINDSTONES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

MERCHANTS, FARMERS, AND MECHANICS Supplied with all kinds and sizes of grindstones, from 6 inches to 6 feet in diameter. Grindstones on frames ready for immediate use. The old established Grindstone Yard. WALTER R. WOOD & CO.,
Nos 283 and 285 Front-st., New-York.

TO PROPERTY HOLDERS AND OTHERS ABOUT ERECTING OR ALTERING BUILDINGS.—Iron building fronts, with and without rolling shutters; interior columns; wrought and cast iron girders and beams; illuminating tile and vault covers; iron shutters and doors; court-yard and office railing; iron door and window lintels and sills, about one-third the price of brown stone.

JACKSON & THROCKMORTON,
Architectural Iron Works,
Nos. 55 to 67 Goerck-st., New-York.

East Broadway stages pass in rear of office; South-st. stages pass in front of the office. Manufacturers of the iron work of Daily Times Building and balance of the block: Union Bank, Nos. 436 and 438 Broadway, &c., &c. Particular attention paid to vault extensions and other alterations. References—Daily Times vault. Express vaults, Set-st. and Broadway, &c., &c.

N. B.—Every description of fine iron Work for building purposes.

121. IRON WAREHOUSE
SAMPSONS & BALDWIN,
NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST. 121.

Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of Sweden and Hammered Iron.
Refined and English Iron.
Band, Scroll and Hoop Iron.
Oval, Half-oval and Half-round Iron.
Angle and T Iron; Wrought Iron Beams.
Horse-shoe Iron, Pony, Splits and B S H.
Horse-nails Rods, T V P and other good brands.
Plow, Spring, Tire, Cast and German Steel.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER. Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 46 William-st.

O. AMES & SONS'S SHOVELS AND SPADES For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 92 William-st.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

A. EWERBELL'S, THREE GOLD-BEATERS' Cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway corner of Duane-st.

SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. Weeks, Commander,

Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton as heretofore named to take the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, June 25, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

The ship has five water tight compartments, including the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the engines being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Passengers not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

Price of Passage in second-cabin $75 and $80.

For Freight or Passage apply to
D. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 1 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail July 23.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP BREMEN,
H. Wessels, Commander,
will sail positively, carrying the U. S. Mail, on SATURDAY, July 9, at 12 M.,

BREMEN via SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN, at the following rates:

First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35. For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, REUTGER & REICHELN,
No. 96 Broadway.

ROSS, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The splendid medium Clipper-ship
AREY,
Wilson, Master,
is now receiving last of her cargo at Pier No. 4 East River, and will be full in a few days.

The AREY insures at the lowest rates, is thoroughly ventilated, a very fast sailer, and delivers cargo in perfect order. For freight at favorable rates, apply to
ROSS, FALCONER & CO.,
No. 46 Pine-st., corner William.

Agents at San Francisco, Messrs. ROSS, DEMPSTER & CO.

COLEMAN'S LINE.
First extreme clipper for SAN FRANCISCO.
Pier No. 15 East River, foot Wall-st.
The magnificent 1,400-ton clipper ship
GOLDEN FLEECE,
Madson, Commander.

Is the only extreme clipper now loading, and is the only one that has ever made clipper time! Her passages have been in 110 and 111 days, while no other ship now up has made it within 125 days. She is rapidly filling up, and will sail punctually on her advertised day, June 25.

Shippers will please complete their engagements without delay, and hand in bills of lading to
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 88 Wall-st., (Tontine Building.)

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$120
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$120
Second Cabin Passage	80

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
AFRICA, Capt. C. H. Judkins. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 8.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 15.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 22.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 29.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, July 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 13.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, July 20.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 27.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 3.

Berths not secured until paid for.
No expenses for Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Jewelry, Specie, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE LIVERPOOL PACKETS.—The subscribers continue to grant Certificates of Passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets comprising in part the following ships, viz.:

WM. TAPSCOTT, EMERALD ISLE, ALBION,
DREADNOUGHT, MIDDLESEX, VICTORY,
REPT. ADAMS, CONSTELLATION, JOHN J. BOYD,
WEST POINT, PHOENIX, SWITZERLAND,
UNDERWRITER, SHAMROCK, CAMBRIA,

making, with others, a ship every five days.

The subscribers are also agents for
THE LINE OF LONDON PACKETS AND GLASGOW LINE OF STEAMERS,
for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.

T. & CO. also continue to issue drafts, payable on demand, throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Circulars, with full particulars, may be had on application (if by letter inclose postage stamp) to
Send or call for circular. TAPSCOTT & CO.,
No. 86 South-st., New-York.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-Weekly U. S. Mail Side-Wheel Steamship Line.

Cabin passage.....$15 | Deck.....$8

The favorite steamship JAS. ADGER, R. Adams Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, June 25, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.

Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$30 75	To Charlotte, N. C.	$22 00
To Mobile	25 00	To Augusta, Ga	20 00
To Montgomery, Ala.	26 00	To Atlanta, Ga	22 00
To Nashville, Tenn	20 00	To Columbia, S. C.	20 00
To Memphis, Tenn	32 00	To Jacksonville, Fla.	24 00
To Knoxville, Tenn.	27 00	To Pilatka, Fla	20 00

For freight or passage, apply to
BOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 20 Broadway.

The MARION, Capt. Foster, succeeds WEDNESDAY, June 29.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and elegant steamship HUNTSVILLE, Jno. A. Foer, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, June 25, at 4 o'clock P.M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $18; through ticket to New-Orleans, $30 75; Mobile, $25; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $28; Atlanta, Ga., $22; Macon, $22; Columbus, $20; and to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot and proportionate rates. Insurance one half per cent. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

THE GLASGOW AND NEW-YORK STEAM SHIP COMPANY intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from NEW-YORK direct to GLASGOW, as follows:

GLASGOW, Thomson, Wednesday, July 6, at 12 noon
EDINBURGH, Cumming, ——

Rates of Passage from New-York, Philadelphia or Boston, to Glasgow, Liverpool, Belfast, Dublin or Londonderry, first-class, $75. Steerage found with an abundance of cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 23 Broadway.

REDUCED RATES.—FOR NORFOLK, $6; PETERSBURGH and RICHMOND, $8. The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. Nelson, Bethel, will receive freight for above places on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, at Pier No. 13 North River and leave on SATURDAY, 25th inst., at 3 o'clock. Freight for Petersburgh landed at City Point. Passage, state-room included, to Norfolk, reduced to $6; Petersburgh and Richmond, state-room included, reduced to $8. Meals 50 cents extra.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS (INDISPENsable during war) issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 293 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important passport laws of France issued with each passport.

PROPOSALS.

AUGUSTA WATER-WORKS.—SEALED Proposals will be received by the Special Committee of the City Council of Augusta, on Water-Works, until the 16th day of July next, for furnishing Pipes, &c., as follows:

3,230 lineal feet, when put together, of Earthenware Pipes, 12 inches diameter, measured inside;
3,230 lineal feet, when put together, of Cast-iron Pipes, 16 inches inside diameter;
48,160 lineal feet, when put together, of Cast-iron Pipes, 6 inches inside diameter;
2,219 lineal feet, when put together, of Cast-iron Pipes, 4 inches inside diameter;
2 16-inch Stop-cocks;
36 16-inch Stop-cocks, Croton Water-Works (N. Y.) pattern;
69 Hydrants, complete, Columbia (S. C.) Water-Works pattern.

SPECIFICATIONS.

The above mentioned 6-inch iron pipes include 20 single and 19 double branches of the same diameter, and 69 4-inch branches for hydrants.

All the pipes are to be delivered in the city of Augusta, at such places, at such times, and in such quantities as the Engineer of the Works may designate, and the whole is to be delivered by the first day of April next. No estimates or advances of money will be made on pipes until they are delivered as aforesaid.

The earthenware pipes are to be warranted to stand a pressure of a column of water 30 feet high.

The cast-iron pipes are to stand a pressure of a column of water 120 feet high, and said pressure will be constantly maintained by an elevated reservoir within the limits of the city, and the pipes must be warranted to stand that pressure. They are to be made in pieces, each of which is to be 9 feet in length, and when laid in the lines of the works, each piece of 9 feet is not to make more than 8 feet and 8 inches in any of said lines. They are to have socket joints, so arranged as to be caulked with lead rings not less than ¾ nor more than ⅞ of an inch thick. They are all to be straight and true, and of the best material, and of uniform thickness, and each piece of 9 feet in length of the 16, 6 and 4 inch pipes, is not to weigh less than 1,000, 310 and 190 pounds respectively.

The Committee reserve the right of rejecting all bids which do not include the whole of the above specifications, or if they do not meet their views as to the price thereof to be paid. They will require security for the faithful performance of any contract, and will reserve a certain per centage to guarantee good workmanship, and the testing thereof for one year after the works have been completed and used. They also claim the right of increasing the length, changing the pattern of pipes size for size for each, and diminishing the length of the above-mentioned pipes to the extent of 25 per cent of the whole, at any time during the progress of the work, and if increased, changed or diminished, to pay for the pipe actually laid, in proportion, according to the prices mentioned in the proposals and said increase of length, change of size, or diminution of length, shall not vitiate or render void any contract thereto fore made for the final delivery of the whole of the pipes required.

All proposals must be addressed to FOSTER BLODGET, Jr., Mayor of Augusta, and any further information may be obtained from WM. PHILLIPS, Engineer of the Works.

AUGUSTA WATER WORKS.
FORM OF PROPOSAL.

The undersigned proposes to undertake and make a formal contract with the Special Committee of the City Council of Augusta, to furnish the following pipes, &c., at the prices respectively fixed to each, that is to say, for—

12-inch cast-heaware pipes, — cents per foot.
16-inch cast iron pipes, — cents per foot.
6-inch cast iron pipes, — cents per foot.
4-inch cast iron pipes, — cents per foot.
16-inch stop-cocks, each $—.
6 inch stop cocks, each $—.
Hydrants complete, each $—.

To be delivered in such quantity and such places and at such times as may be designated by the Engineer and in full conformity to the advertisement and specifications of the Committee.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:

7:45 A. M.	For Williams' Bridge.
8:30 A. M.	For White Plains.
9:30 A. M.	For Williams' Bridge.
11:30 A. M.	For White Plains.
2:30 P. M.	For Williams' Bridge.
4:00 P. M.	For White Plains.
5:00 P. M.	For Dover Plains.
6:30 P. M.	For White Plains.
8:30 P. M.	For White Plains from White and Gunhouse sts.
9:30 P. M.	For Williams' Bridge.

ARRIVING, WILL LEAVE

8:00 A. M.	From White Plains.
8:30 A. M.	From Dover Plains.
9:40 A. M.	From Williams' Bridge.
7:00 A. M.	From White Plains.
9:30 A. M.	From Williams' Bridge.
11:30 A. M.	Mail train from Albany.
1:00 P. M.	From Williams' Bridge.
3:00 P. M.	From White Plains.
4:00 P. M.	From Williams' Bridge.
8:00 P. M.	From White Plains.

W. J. CAMPBELL,
Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.—ARRANGEMENTS FOR JUNE, 1859.

Trains will leave Hunter's Point for Flushing, stopping at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing.

LV'E HUNTER'S POINT DEPOT AT	LEAVE FLUSHING DEPOT AT
7.15 A. M.	8.00 A. M.
9.05 A. M.	9.55 A. M.
1.32 P. M.	10 A. M.
4 P. M.	2.30 P. M.
5 P. M.	3.45 P. M.
7.05 P. M.	8.40 P. M.

Connecting with steamer Mattano, Capt. H. S. Gage, leaving Fulton Market pier at 9 A. M., 1, 2.45, 5.45 and 7.30 P. M., and Hunter's Point on the arrival of the trains.

An accommodation train will leave Hunter's Point at 11 A. M. for Flushing, stopping at all way stations; returning leave Flushing at 2 P. M. Fare 10 cents. On Sundays, hourly trains will hereafter be run to and from Flushing. Fare 20 cents.

OLIVER CHARLICK, President.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3.30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above Trains run daily, Sundays excepted. Through Freight Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M. and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 6:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:45 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM MAY 16, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Hudson 7:15 A. M.; for Sing Sing 10 A. M. and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Peekskeepsie 1:15 and 3:02 P. M.; for Tarrytown 2:05 and 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Freight sloops at pier foot of Watts-st. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, and 31st sts. Trains for New York leave Troy at 4:40 and 8:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sundays at 6 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and

Ge New-York Times, Sunday, June 24, 1860